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CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND THE COLORED MEN—ARGUMENT OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Every available seat in the House was occupied at an early hour by those eager to hear the speech of Alexander H. Stephens, on the Civil Rights bill. The spectators witnessed a magnificent failure. The scene was a novel one. Mr. Stephens is a small man with very feeble frame, which seems the more attenuated in the exceedingly black clothes he wears. His face is full of the wrinkles and angles of age. His eyes, however, have all the fire of youth. His voice, although very feeble, has a shrill, piping tone, which causes it to be heard throughout the hall. Mr. Stephens wore his customary skull cap of purple velvet, beneath which there fell a broad fringe of silver hair. His figure seemed almost unreal. He chose a seat at the rear of the House, at a desk upon which there was placed a formidable breastwork of law-books. The members gathered around him, more from curiosity than from a desire to listen to his argument. There were few new thoughts in his speech. His line of argument did not materially differ from that chosen by other Democratic speakers. He acknowledged to a belief in the Jeffersonian declaration of the Constitution, that all men are created equal, but he struggled with the old theory that equal birth does not warrant equal rights. There was but one allusion to the political future. In that he threatened the formation of new parties. Mr. Stephens was followed by Mr. Ransier, a colored member from South Carolina, who not only wanted equal rights for black men, but also for black women. The speech of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, afforded a curious illustration of old-time plantation swagger and manners. Mr. Harris had made a fair argument on his side of the case, but could not resist the temptation to denounce negro equality. He did this in these words: "I defy any man to say that the black man is the equal of the white man." Mr. Ransier, who sat across the aisle, immediately rose, and, confronting the defiant Southron, said that he had that courage, and declared that the black man was the equal of the white man. Mr. Harris, forgetting that the colored member had the same rights on the floor with himself, turned upon him and impudently said: "You sit down, Sir; I am talking to white men and gentlemen, and not to you." Mr. E. Rockford Hoar immediately arose and made the point of order upon Mr. Harris, that when the latter ceased to address the whole House he yielded his right to the floor. This rebuke silenced Mr. Harris. The argument of the opposition to the Civil Rights bill consisted of three propositions: First, that the bill is unconstitutional; second, that its passage would result in the destruction of the existing school system in the Southern States; third, that the negro is not the equal of the white man. The argument against the constitutionality of the bill was mainly based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the New-Orleans slaughter-house cases. It was urged that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, referred to colored men as citizens of the United States, not as citizens of the States; that the distinction between the citizenship of the United States and the citizenship of a State is recognized and established; that the rights of the negroes as citizens of the State must rest, where they rested before the adoption of the amendments, within the jurisdiction of the several States. It was denied that the exercise of any new power was granted by these amendments. A fair argument was made in support of the present school system. It was shown that in many of the Southern States separate colored and white schools are well supported. Numerous petitions and letters were presented from prominent persons, representing the sinister effects upon these schools of the passage of a mixed school bill. The argument seemed a little strained, however, when Mr. Harris, of Virginia, stated that the separate colored and white lunatic and blind asylums of his State would be ruined if black and white lunatics, and black and white blind persons were compelled to live together. The vote will be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THE VIRGINIUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The position of the Government in its correspondence with Spain regarding the Virginius has been so persistently misrepresented by the opposition that the message of the President in transmitting the text of the correspondence to Congress is regarded as very timely. It was listened to with great interest in Congress, and its patriotic and vigorous tone and the principles which it sets forth as the basis of the demands made by the United States, meet with universal commendation. There is much less in the correspondence submitted that is new than many anticipated, but its publication removes all further opportunities for falsehoods and misrepresentation concerning the diplomacy of the United States in this case.

THE SALARY QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The discussion of the Salary bill did not proceed sufficiently far to-day to give any indications of what action may be expected. Senators Carpenter and Flannagan intend to speak to-morrow; and the speech of the former is anticipated with much interest, as he has been considered the champion in the Senate, as Gen. Butler was in the House, of the increased salary and back pay. The general character of the discussion is likely to be much more quiet and dignified in the Senate than it was in the House.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have decided to invite some of the leading financiers of the country to appear before the committee and submit their views on finance. Among the gentlemen from New-York to be invited are Frederick Tappan, of the Gallatin Bank; J. Earl Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank; George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank and of the Clearing-house; J. D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' Bank; Charles Moran, George Walker, Amasa Walker, Samuel D. Babcock, A. A. Low, and George Opdyke. Mr. Coe will probably be called first. The committee resolved to take up the Postal Savings Bank bill for consideration at an early day.

THE SALARY BILL.

The interchange of views of members concerning the sentiments of their constituencies with regard to the Salary Repeal bill passed by the House, indicated that the Salary law has excited a much greater interest in the Western than in the Eastern States. The Eastern representatives quite generally report that their people were not so radically in favor of repeal, as they were anxious that Congress should dispose of the subject in order that financial questions might receive attention. [illegible] manded an immediate, unconditional, and absolute repeal.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The number of bills introduced to-day was 180 less than on the preceeding Mondays of this session. The bills were mostly of a private character. There was one bill which, if passed, would result in a great economy of time. It proposes that all bills relating to private persons shall be deposited in a box, and referred to the appropriate committees without reading. Two members introduced salary-repeal bills; this increases the number of such bills now before Congress to thirty-five.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and its consideration was fixed for Tuesday week. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, the member of the Appropriation Committee having the Army bill in charge, has spent every day of the holiday recess in a careful scrutiny of every item of this bill. The result is that he is able to report a reduction of something over $4,000,000, the estimates having been reduced from $32,000,000 to $28,000,000. The House agreed to discuss, at the same time with the Army bill, a resolution which is likely to cause much uneasiness in army circles. It is a resolution introduced by Gen. Coburn, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and proposes to instruct that committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army, and of discontinuing all work upon fortifications.

PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Pensions have agreed to favorably report the bill of Mr. Rusk, which provides for an increase of pensions to soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled. The bill contemplates an additional annual expenditure of $12,000. This committee will also, probably, report favorably the bill which provides for an extension of time within which original applications for pensions can be filed. The additional annual expenditure contemplated by this bill is $80,000.

A CHOLERA COMMISSION.

The House to-day adopted a resolution designed to secure a valuable contribution to sanitary science. The Secretary of War was directed to detail a sufficient number of army medical officers to visit the places in the South where the cholera prevailed, last year, as an epidemic, and to report before Jan. 1, 1875, upon the causes and the origin of the disease.

POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. WILLIAMS' NOMINATION.

The President spent some time at the Capitol to-day, and was in consultation with several members of the Judiciary Committee. Any statement as to the conversation held is entirely unauthorized. Many rumors are in circulation, however, and there is a widespread belief that the nomination of Mr. Williams for Chief Justice may be withdrawn to-morrow.

THE VOTE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO-DAY.

The discussion of the Civil Rights bill will occupy the House to-morrow till 4 o'clock, at which hour the vote is to be taken. The bill will undoubtedly be passed in substantially the form that is before the House, by a party vote. The Education bill will next come before the House during the morning hour, but it is unsettled yet whether any specific time outside that hour will be set apart for its discussion.

MR. KELLEY'S LOAN BILL.

The proposition of Mr. Kelley to raise $50,000,000 by a new loan cannot be presented to the House again until next Monday, and the Salary bill, which it was intended should be brought in to-day, will also have to wait another week. Meanwhile it is possible the Senate may take action on the House bill already passed, and that the attention of the House may be next called to the subject in connection with the Senate amendments to that bill.

REVISION OF THE ESTIMATES—THE ARMY.

The revision of the estimates by the War Department makes a reduction from those sent to Congress at the opening of the session of between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000. The reduction is mostly made by cutting off proposed expenditures for fortifications and rivers and harbors. There is nearly $1,000,000 reduction, however, in the regular expenses of the Military Department. Tnh Secretary of War has been requested by the Military Committee of the House to meet that committee to-morrow morning for the discussion of a proposition to reduce the regular army.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AFFIRMING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT AND PROTESTING AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—Both Houses of the General Assembly to-day adopted a series of resolutions that declare that there is no purpose upon their part or upon the part of the people they represent to cherish captious hostility to the Federal Administration, and reaffirming a portion of the Conservative platform, that they will judge it impartially by its official acts, &c.; that the Legislature recognize the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution as a part of that instrument, and desire in good faith to abide by its provisions as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the amendment, thus construed, is the supreme law of the land, and should be obeyed and respected by all the co-ordinate departments of the Government; that the bill now before Congress, known as the Civil Rights bill, is in violation of this amendment as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is an infringement on the constitutional and legislative powers of the States, is sectional in its operation, and injurious alike to the white and colored population of the Southern States, and that its enforced application in these States will prove destructive of their systems of education, arrest the enlightenment of the colored population in whose improvement the people of Virginia hold a lively interest; produce continued irritation between the races; counteract the pacification and development now happily progressing; repel immigration; greatly augment emigration; reopen the wounds now almost healed; engender new political asperities, and paralyze the power and influence of the State Government in controlling and promoting domestic interests and preserving internal harmony; that the people of Virginia, through its Legislature, earnestly protest against this bill, and instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress firmly but respectfully to oppose its passage, not only for the reasons expressed, but as a measure which is calculated to arrest the growing sentiments of concord and harmony between the Northern and Southern States.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY'S TRIAL IN KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The case of Ex-Senator Pomeroy for bribery came up for trial in Topeka, Kan., to-day. An application for a continuance for twenty days was made, but denied by the court. Mr. Pomeroy not appearing, his bail, in the sum of $20,000, was declared forfeited.

THE CASE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A motion was made in the United States District Court to-day, that the books bearing upon the specifications against Jordan, Marsh & Co. should be separated from other books in possession of the officials, and that this separation should be made by the Marshal without the aid of [illegible]

ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUSES.

JAMES W. HUSTED NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER BY THE REPUBLICANS, AND SMITH M. WEED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—As foreshadowed in the dispatch to THE TIMES last night, the contest for the Speakership of the Lower House has resulted in the nomination of Gen. Jas. W. Husted, of Westchester. The interest in the contest and the exertions of the supporters of the two candidates to obtain votes for their respective favorites never wavered for a moment up to the instant the caucus met. From an early hour this morning the halls and corridors of the Delavan and the other hotels were so crowded with members of the Legislature and their friends as to be almost impassable. The caucus was called for 7:30 P. M., but long before that hour arrived the hall of the Assembly Chamber and the galleries were filled with eager spectators. The remarkable feature of the caucus was the entire harmony and good feeling which prevailed. Each speaker, while eulogizing the candidate of his choice, invariably paid a tribute of commendation to the merits and abilities of the opposing candidate. The best evidence that the contest on both sides was a friendly one, into which no feeling but that of generous rivalry entered, was afforded by the prompt and gracious manner in which Mr. Prince, upon the announcement of the vote, moved that the nomination of Mr. Husted be made unanimous, and the enthusiastic plaudits with which his action was greeted. The speech of Mr. Charles S. Spencer—his maiden oratorical effort as a legislator—was telling, and was frequently applauded.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—No information of a definite character has transpired in regard to the Governor's message, and all statements in respect to it are founded on mere hearsay. It is generally understood, however, that he will make recommendations favoring improvements in the Erie and other canals. The message will also deal with the abuses in railroad management, and recommend legislation for their correction. Attention will be called to the extravagance which has prevailed in the erection of public buildings, and the Legislature will be called upon to devise such measure as will insure economy in the future. The message, it is said, will be the longest ever sent to the Legislature.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CAUCUSES—NOMINATION OF MR. HUSTED FOR SPEAKER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Republican Assembly caucus met in the Assembly Chamber at 7:30 P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Prince, Chairman of the caucus committee last year. On motion of Mr. Husted, Mr. Alberger, of Erie, was called to the chair, on taking which he briefly addressed the caucus. On motion of Mr. Prince, Messrs. Hamilton Fish and John J. Allen were made Secretaries. Mr. Goss moved to proceed to ballot for Speaker. Carried. On motion, Mr. Badger and Mr. Biglin were designated to act as tellers.

Mr. Wright, of Westchester, nominated James W. Husted in appropriate terms, alluding to his service to the State, especially to the Republican Party.

Mr. Batcheller, in nominating L. Bradford Prince, said the duty fell upon him to do so for the reason that he had no colleague from his county, but he felt sure he would have many colleagues on this floor ere this session closed. He then proceeded to speak in high terms of the services of Mr. Prince as a member of this branch of the Legislature for a number of years, and especially as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. It was chiefly through his energies that a corrupt Judiciary had been blotted out. He thought with Mr. Prince in the Chair we would be assured of honest and just legislation. He said the Republican Party need be on its guard at this time, and he believed that it would be for the benefit of both the State and the party to put Mr. Prince in the Chair.

Charles S. Spencer said he took great pleasure in seconding the nomination of James W. Husted, and then spoke of his qualifications for the position to which he had been nominated.

Mr. Brewer said it gave him great pleasure to rise here and give expression to the voice of the far western part of the State, in seconding the nomination of L. Bradford Prince. He was satisfied that the election of Prince would be a guarantee of honest legislation here this Winter. He said this without detracting in the least from the merits of the other gentleman named here.

Mr. Eastman, after sustaining the nomination of Mr. Husted, said that while he was ready to concede honesty and integrity to Mr. Prince, he claimed just as much of these qualities for Mr. Husted.

Mr. Vedder said that, knowing both these gentlemen well, it was difficult for him to make a choice; but he had, since he came here, been convinced that Mr. Husted was the choice of the people, and would go with them. He made a very handsome reference to the qualifications of Mr. Prince, and said he was ready to honor him at all times. He closed by declaring that this was to be a session of retrenchment, and the election of Mr. Husted would mean a short and honest session.

Mr. Badger sustained the nomination of Mr. Prince, referring to his services at some length.

Mr. Lincoln said it rarely fell to his lot to do a thing which gave him more pleasure than that of seconding the nomination of Mr. Husted. He then spoke of the prerequisites for a Speaker, and said that these were to be found largely in that gentleman. He too had taken part as a manager in the impeachment trials, and what was said of Mr. Prince in that direction was equally applicable to Mr. Husted. The fact was, he said, Mr. Husted was a born Speaker, and it would be to the interest of the House and of the State to elect him to that position.

Mr. Barrows sustained the nomination of Mr. Prince, when the caucus proceeded to vote, with this result:

Husted, 44; Prince, 28.

The announcement was received with great applause and cheers.

Mr. Prince moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Carried amid cheers.

Mr. Husted moved that the caucus proceed to nominate a candidate for Clerk. Carried.

Mr. Lincoln named John O'Donnell, of Lewis County. Mr. Miller named Col. Anson S. Wood, of Wayne County. [Loud applause.] He spoke at some length of Col. Wood's services in the armies of the Union, as a member of Assembly, and as Deputy Secretary of State. Mr. Farrar seconded Col. Wood's nomination. Mr. C. S. Spencer sustained the nomination of Mr. O'Donnell in behalf of the New-York delegation. Mr. Hart seconded the nomination of Mr. Wood. Mr. Batcheller sustained the nomination of Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Eastman sustained the nomination of Col. Wood, and Mr. Vedder that of Mr. O'Donnell. The caucus proceeded to vote, with this result:

Wood, 30; O'Donnell, 42.

The Chair announced the nomination of Mr. O'Donnell. On motion of Mr. Miller, the nomination was made unanimous.

The following officers were then elected: Sergeant at Arms, Frederick C. Fiske, of Madison; Doorkeepers, Eugene L. Demers, James Hogan, Michael Maher; Stenographer, Worden E. Payne.

The Chair named the following as a committee to call future caucuses: Messrs. Lincoln, Prince, C. S. Spencer, Eastman, and Brewer. The caucus then adjourned.

THE SENATE CAUCUS—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Republican Senators met in caucus in the Senate Chamber. Senator Cole, of Orleans, presided. Henry A. Glidden, of Orleans, was nominated for Clerk; Hudson C. Tanner, of Oswego, for Stenographer; Daniel K. Schram, of Oneida, for Sergeant at Arms; Alfred W. Gedney, of New-York, for Postmaster; Fred. M. [illegible], of [illegible], for Doorkeeper; [illegible] for Second Assistant Doorkeeper; Wm. B. Wells, of Cayuga, for Third Assistant Doorkeeper; Richard Stout, of Tioga, for Fourth Assistant Doorkeeper; John H. France, of Ulster, for Fifth Assistant Doorkeeper; Hannibal C. Moulton, of Chenango, Keeper and Janitor, and James D. Lasher, Assistant Keeper and Janitor.

Senators Robertson, Woodin, and Booth were appointed a committee to call future caucuses.

Rev. E. Halley, of Albany, was nominated as Chaplain for the ensuing session of the Senate. Adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Democratic members of the Assembly met in the Court of Appeals Chamber, this evening, and nominated Mr. Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, for Speaker; James McConnell, of New-York, for Clerk; J. Stanley Brown, of Albany, for Sergeant at Arms; Edward Reilly, of New-York, for Doorkeeper, and Mr. Landon, of Schoharie, and Martin Milner, of Onondaga, for Assistant Doorkeepers.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus at the parlors of Senators Ledwith and Gross, in Congress Hall. Mr. Lord, of Monroe, was called to the chair, and Mr. Abbott was appointed Secretary. The following nominations were then made: For Clerk, Hiram Calkins, of New-York; for Sergeant-at-Arms, A. V. Dodge, of Albany; for Doorkeeper, J. Waterman, of Monroe County; for Assistant Doorkeeper, Thos. Norton, of Troy. After which the caucus adjourned.

CHICAGO.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SWEET—END OF THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The funeral of Gen. B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, took place to-day from the Lombard Block. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Robert Collyer, after which a large number of relatives, friends, and former comrades of the deceased accompanied the remains to the place of interment at Rose Hill.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

The strike among the engineers on all the roads centering here is virtually ended. Trains on all lines are now running regularly, and no further trouble is anticipated.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade of this city was held to-day. The retiring President, Mr. C. E. Culver, delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the history of the board during the past year, dwelling with no small amount of pride on the success which had attended it during that time. The year had been an unfortunate one in many respects for business men, yet the business of the board had constantly increased. During the panic, which had ruined so many merchants and traders in all parts of the country, not a single member of the Chicago board had failed. He also spoke of the constantly increasing demand for facilities for transportation between this city and New-York, and hoped that the time was not far distant when these facilities would be increased in proportion as they were needed. The annual election of officers was also held, but no President was chosen. There were three candidates for the position, Geo. M. Howe, A. M. Wright, and H. C. Ranney, neither of whom received the majority of votes required by the rules to constitute an election. Several ballots were had, and then the matter was postponed until to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED—MAYOR COBB'S ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The new City Government of Boston was inaugurated to-day with the usual formalities, after which Mayor Cobb delivered his annual address. The net debt of the city Dec. 31, 1872, was $20,187,209 70, over which there was an increase of $4,950,567 70 during the year 1873, while the gross debt was increased in the same year $5,749,213 69. The increase of the debt this day, Jan. 5, by the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton, is as follows: Charlestown, $2,747,181 46; Brighton, $705,450; West Roxbury, $525,000. To which is to be added the debt of the city as given above, ($39,488,672 72,) making the total gross debt of the consolidated City of Boston at this date $43,466,304 18; less the means for redemption, $14,527,313 81; leaving the net debt of the consolidated City of Boston at this date, $28,938,990 37.

The Mayor speaks at considerable length upon the necessity of an increased water supply, and recommends Sudbury River as the best source from which to obtain it. Increased accommodation for insane persons, paupers, juvenile offenders, and other wards of the city are demanded, requiring in some cases the construction of new buildings and enlargement of others. In regard to a public park, the Mayor says: "I am decidedly in favor of the establishment of several public parks in different sections of the city, to be connected together, if practicable, and which shall be easily accessible to the people; and I believe this to be a suitable time to decide on some definite plan, with a view to proceeding with the work at an early day. The first outlay, though distributed over several years, will, no doubt, be large, but the experience of other cities can be cited to show that, as a business transaction, aside from the sanitary benefits, it would be a financial success."

The Mayor remarks upon the annexation and the future of Boston as follows: "The annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton requires immediate action for bringing the new districts under our own municipal regulations; and in view of the fact, which seems to me to be inevitable, that the limits of this municipality will be extended still further at no distant day, it is necessary that our views be bold and extensive enough to meet the requirements, not only of the present, but of the future. Boston has always been too distrustful of her future growth in population and commercial importance. In planning her costly enterprises she has lacked faith in her own destiny, and, afraid of being too sanguine, has been—I fear we must confess it—wanting in a wise forecast. This City Hall, for instance, in which we are assembled, though so recently completed, is already overcrowded, and the city is paying high rents for additional offices in the neighborhood. Timid caution often turns out to be more expensive than reasonable courage. Let us act henceforth on the belief that Boston is destined to grow largely and rapidly in extent, population, wealth, and importance."

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The new State Administration of Wisconsin assumed the reins of power to-day. The appointees are mostly taken from the ranks of the old Democratic Party. Gov. Washburn retires to his farm in the vicinity of Madison, and it is said intends to become the Grangers' candidate for Senator against Mr. Carpenter.

THE CORN AND POTATO CROP.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 5.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes a final summary of the reports of the corn and potato crops of 1873 in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee, compared with the crop of 1872. The loss in corn in bushels in these States is, in round numbers, as follows: Illinois, 114,200,000; Indiana, 12,800,000; Iowa, 36,800,000; Kansas, 14,500,000; Minnesota, 1,600,000; Missouri, 29,600,000; Ohio, 20,600,000; Wisconsin, 1,600,000; Tennessee, 9,500,000—a total of 241,200,000. The aggregate yield for 1873 in the States named is 514,000,000 bushels against 750,000,000 in 1872. The potato crop in the States named, shows a loss in round numbers in bushels as follows: Illinois, 6,000,000; Iowa, 4,000,000; Kansas, 2,200,000; Minnesota, 900,000; Missouri, 1,400,000; Ohio, 1,400,000; Wisconsin, 1,150,000; Indiana, 1,300,000—a total of 18,400,000 bushels. The aggregate crop in these States was [illegible]

WOODWARD'S WANDERINGS.

THE ADVENTURES OF A RING THIEF.

STORY OF WOODWARD'S FLIGHT FROM NORWALK, AND SUBSEQUENT CAREER ABROAD—HIS RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY.

M. Alphonse Vibert, one of the most talented and acute secret agents of the Parisian Police, said to the writer some years ago: "You may rest assured that it is only the clever criminal who constantly dreads arrest, and who flies from one country to another, endeavoring to evade the grasp of the law. The petty malefactor waits patiently until we find him out and arrest him, at the very moment he thinks he has succeeded in baffling us." M. Alphonse Vibert was right. To be certain that he was so, it is only necessary to peruse carefully the following narrative of the flight and subsequent adventures of Ethelbert A. Woodward, chosen disciple of "Boss" Tweed, and confidential agent of the remaining members of the New-York Ring. So much has already been said about this person in the columns of THE TIMES that any extended reference to his career of crime would be simply a waste of space. Picked up by the "Boss" at a prayer-meeting, transferred to the Department of Public Works, negotiator of Ring swindles and adjuster of the profits, he then blossomed into a member of the Connecticut State Senate and worthy citizen of Norwalk, where his mansion was situated. To fully understand the following narrative it is necessary, at this point, to allude to the various properties in and near Norwalk which Woodward either owned or in which he had an interest. Within the two years after his advent in Norwalk, Woodward had either loaned on or invested in Norwalk property over a million dollars. He was a partner with Messrs. Knapp & Fitch in a large sawing and planing mill, with a lumber-yard business in addition. As special partner, he owned an interest valued at $100,000 in the hat factory of John Beatty, the largest hat manufacturer in Connecticut. He owned a large number of shares in the City National Bank, and, with the "Boss," held a controlling interest in the Litchfield County Fire Insurance Company. He owned the Norwalk Opera-house, and several blocks of buildings in the town, in addition to a large number of houses and mortgages.

While in Norwalk, Woodward came to New-York twice or three times every week in order to divide the spoils and transact the business of the Ring with the Broadway National Bank. Woodward was a regular subscriber to THE TIMES, and when the first series of articles attacking the Ring thieves were published in this journal, he became very restive. He freely expressed his convictions to his Norwalk friends, and was not behindhand in declaring that Peter B. Sweeny and A. Oakey Hall were as deeply concerned as either the "Boss" or himself. The continuance of the articles in THE TIMES alarmed Woodward, and one afternoon Norwalk knew him no more. He had fled during the previous night, leaving all his affairs in the hands of his attorney, Randle Smith, who soon afterward proceeded to sell Woodward's property. Dudley P. Ely, President of the Litchfield County Fire Insurance Company, bought the greater portion of Woodward's bank stock and some of his real estate at a very low figure, such as would justify him in accepting any responsibility. Knapp & Fitch bought the Norwalk Opera-house and some real estate, and John Beatty, who had charge of the mortgages, sold the greater part of them to the first purchaser who came forward. Woodward's family remained in Norwalk.

Woodward, on flying from Norwalk, went by the Hartford, Springfield and Connecticut River Railroad to Canada, making his headquarters for a month in Quebec. Then he went to Montreal, and began his New-York life in that city. He adopted no disguise whatever, took a pleasure in exhibiting his Americus Club badge, and spent his time in the theatre, in bar-rooms, billiard-rooms, and club-houses. But suddenly he grew frightened, and leaving his hotel in Quebec at midnight, he hired a wagon and was driven down the bank of the St. Lawrence to New-Liverpool, where he found a more private asylum. He was met at the outskirts of the town, and taken to the residence of Mr. Edson Fitch. Why Mr. Fitch should take such an interest in Woodward, is explained by the fact that Mr. Edson Fitch manufactures match-splints for the New-York Match Company, whose offices are at No. 4 Park place, in this City, in the building occupied by the Broadway National Bank. Mr. Edson Fitch is also a brother of Mr. Fitch, of Knapp & Fitch, in whose mill and lumber-yard at Norwalk Woodward had a special interest.

By this time, of course, detectives were on Woodward's trail, and though it may seem somewhat curious, an immense amount of detective work has been done, and a large sum of money expended, regarding the present case. In Norwalk there were two distinct sets of detectives working wholly independent of each other, all striving by every possible means to find out where the fugitive was. Both sets of detectives were unaware of the plans of each other, and the matter became very much tangled. One party, however, had procured a letter from Superintendent Gaylor, of the New-York Post Office, to the Postmaster at Norwalk, and had also engaged three telegraph operators. The telegraph operators were stationed in the two telegraph offices in Norwalk, and read (by sound) each message received and transmitted from each office. All letters addressed to persons known to have been intimate with Woodward, it is said, were opened in the Post Office and carefully examined. The detectives soon learned that Woodward was in Quebec, and telegraphed that fact to this City. Other detectives at once proceeded to Canada to keep Woodward under surveillance. The detectives in Norwalk still pursued their inquiry, and obtained a good deal of important information from residents in the town. So lavish had Woodward been in his expenditure that the people in Norwalk sincerely hoped he would return soon and make trade good, saying that since his departure business had decreased fifty per cent., and that their ventures returned no profit. So much for the state of feeling in Norwalk.

In the meantime Woodward was snugly ensconced in Mr. Fitch's residence at New-Liverpool. This residence, a pretty, detached villa, was admirably suited to the purpose, and every want of Woodward was anticipated by his kind host and hostess. Mrs. Fitch, a remarkably agreeable and prepossessing young lady, was unremitting in her attentions to the craven fugitive, and did everything in her power to render his stay agreeable. But Woodward was evidently ill at heart. He was constantly fearing that officers would kidnap him to New-York, and was incapable of enjoying any pleasant society. The utmost means were adopted by Mr. Fitch to avoid any unpleasant consequences regarding Woodward. Mr. Fitch [illegible] man it might be said that Mr. Fitch was very much mistaken, for the servant man was far more attentive to the movements of Woodward than he was to his household duties. By a singular coincidence, this servant man hired at far less than the usual amount of wages paid to men of his class. He was, however, treated well by Mr. Fitch, and in return paid unremitting attention to the comfort of Mr. Fitch and his guest. To Woodward he was excessively attentive, and the fugitive thought a great deal of "James," and frequently gave him a small *pour boire* to pass an idle hour away. The domestic, a young and sturdy man, reciprocated the favor, and endeavored by every means in his power to gain the favor of his patron. Woodward's name, position, and circumstances in life were well known to the members of Mr. Fitch's household, including the faithful domestic, but whenever a stranger called on Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Woodward walked into the ante-room and hid himself behind the curtain. This was Woodward's daily life in Mr. Fitch's residence. He daily received a copy of THE TIMES from New-York, and day by day, as the campaign against the Ring thieves continued, grew more and more disturbed, and in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Fitch freely stated his views on the subject. While at dinner one day he said "They say Peter B. Sweeny is clear. Why, he is the man who originated and put the whole machinery of the game into motion." A few days after he was talking to Mrs. Fitch in the hot-house, and he said "I suppose they would like me to go back and give evidence against the old man, (I beg your pardon, against Mr. Tweed,) but I would be hung before I would do anything of the kind," and he cursed Andrew J. Garvey very bitterly, and said that Garvey was "a dead smiler" and had swindled him by some building contracts in Connecticut. And he also alluded to "Hank" Smith and the present convict, James H. Ingersoll. Smith, he said, was "an artist," and he declared that Ingersoll's furniture accounts were but a drop in the sand compared with the profitable results of the Ingersoll drug store. In fact, whenever he wished to be facetious he said "How's that for drug store, Jimmy?" Amid all the trouble Woodward was constant in his allegiance to the "Boss," and though various intimations had reached him that he could have immunity in the event of turning State's evidence his only answer would be "I'll never go back on the old man."

This state of semi-security, however, was speedily disturbed. On the night of Sunday, the 11th of February, 1872, two gentlemen from Norwalk arrived at New-Liverpool, and at once proceeded to Mr. Fitch's house. One, who was called Smith, was a slight-built young man, with fair hair and mustache. The other, who was called Col. Robinson, was a sturdy, pleasant fellow, whose quips and jokes made him quite a favorite with Mr. and Mrs. Fitch. Woodward seemed greatly pleased to have Col. Robinson call on him, and joined in the pleasantries of his friend. The affairs of the Ring and political questions were discussed with ease and undoubted ability, and it was soon evident that the callers were, to use Woodward's own expression, "two of the boys." Who these two personages were in reality was the next object sought by the detectives.

A dispatch was received in New-York from a detective in Stamford to the effect that on Sunday night, the 11th of February, a covered carriage had driven up to the Stamford Depot just before the arrival of the "owl" train from New-York to Boston. Two gentlemen entered the train and engaged sleeping-berths. These men were Mr. Randle Smith, Woodward's attorney in Newark, and Mr. Oliver Earle, in whose sewing-machine patent Woodward held a share. The carriage was driven by Mr. Earle's negro servant, who said that he had driven Messrs. Earle and Smith from Norwalk, and that Mr. Earle told him to catch the train if he had to kill the horses in doing so. Watchful eyes were, however, guarding Messrs. Earle and Smith. At New-Haven they were found asleep in their berths, and at Hartford their position was the same. But at Springfield they jumped on board the express of the Connecticut River Railroad, and were speedily borne to New-Liverpool, where Woodward was lying concealed in Mr. Fitch's house. It is not difficult to imagine from these facts who Mr. Smith and Col. Robinson really were. From this point the story of Woodward's flight becomes interesting in the highest degree.

The jollity consequent upon the arrival of Col. Robinson, or Oliver Earle and Mr. Smith, at Mr. Fitch's residence in New-Liverpool, on Monday evening, was of short duration, for just at nightfall on Tuesday Mr. Fitch's servant created a genuine sensation in the household by announcing that all was discovered, and that unless Woodward left as rapidly as possible the house would be surrounded by the detectives who were seeking for him. Col. Robinson was very calm and collected. Smith and Woodward, on the contrary, were greatly agitated, and hurriedly began preparations for departure. Mrs. Fitch hastily packed Woodward's trunk, and Mr. Fitch harnessed a fine team of horses to his double sleigh. In the meantime Col. Robinson had effected a complete transformation in Woodward. He had rubbed an entire bottle of very black hair-dye over Woodward's head, and the fugitive's blonde hair and full beard were as black in color as black could be. So well did Col. Robinson rub in the hair-dye that Woodward's scalp and skin were dyed in addition to his hair. It was an effectual disguise, so much so that the servant who gave the alarm, on re-entering the room, did not recognize the blonde Woodward in the black-visaged man who stood before him. There remained but a few moments in which to drive to the small railway station and intercept the night train for Boston, so the farewell was necessarily a hurried one. Then the party entered the sleigh, and the horses were urged to their utmost speed. The snow, though quite deep, was frozen hard, and favored sleigh-travel, and the train was intercepted, and the party secured passage for Boston. Woodward and his two friends, Col. Robinson and Smith, presented a most laughable appearance. Woodward's beard and mustache were frozen stiff, and as the heat of the car dissolved the icicles, and Woodward wiped his face, the hair-dye came out in patches, to the great discomfiture of the Ex-Senator, and apparent amusement of his friend, Col. Robinson, who seemed to be the Mark Tapley of the party.

On the following morning after breakfast, Smith left the train, and took a branch road train by the Springfield and Connecticut River Line for Norwalk, leaving Col. Robinson and Woodward to continue their journey to Boston. The Boston morning papers soon came on board the train, and after reading them Woodward and his friend engaged in a long conversation. They then referred to the papers again, and it was plainly seen that the Colonel was examining the list of vessels to sail from Boston. As the train neared the city, both Woodward and his companion became very nervous, [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CRISIS—THE COUP D'ETAT OF GEN. PAVIA.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Times* special dispatch from Madrid says it was Marshal Serrano's wish that Castelar should be a member of the new Ministry, but the latter refused.

On the defeat of Castelar, and previous to the interference of Gen. Pavia, the Cortes elected Señor Patania President of the Cabinet.

The *News* special says the Republican force besieging Cartagena accepts the new Government. The National Militia in Madrid is being quietly disarmed.

The *News* dispatch also says a rumor is in circulation in Madrid that the late retreat of Gen. Moriones was a concerted maneuvre in support of Gen. Pavia's *coup de état*.

THE CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED—VIGOROUS POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day suspending the constitutional guarantees, and putting in force throughout Spain the laws of 1870 for the maintenance of public order.

Decrees are also published appointing Señor Martos Minister of Justice; Señor Mosquera Minister of Public Works, and Señor Albareda Civil Governor of Madrid.

The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Ruiz, has ordered the publication of all Carlist and International newspapers to be stopped.

An armed rising of the Volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was incited by the Municipality. After eight hours' fighting, the troops took 200 of the insurgents prisoners and captured six cannon and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The Municipality has dissolved.

RUMORS BY WAY OF PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—It is rumored here in Spanish circles that Gen. Dominiquez has been ordered to relieve Gen. Moriones in command of the Army of the North, that Admiral Topete has declined the Ministry of the Marine, and that another military movement is on foot in Madrid for the control of the Government.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

DECISION OF THE FRENCH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The French Admiralty Court, which has had the disaster to the Ville du Havre under investigation, has rendered a verdict to the following effect:

The conduct of the Captain and crew of the steamer was irreproachable. The collision was wholly due to the Loch Earn, which manœuvred contrary to every rule of the international maritime code.

It is said that Capt. Surmont will be appointed to the command of the French Transatlantic Company's steamer Ville de Paris.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE BRITISH TROOPS TO ENTER THE ASHANTEE TERRITORY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Standard* has intelligence from the Gold Coast that the British forces will enter Ashantee territory on the 15th of this month.

CUBA.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED TO JOVELLAR—CAPTURE OF A SPANISH COLONEL BY THE REBELS.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—The Home Government has granted, without restriction, the extraordinary powers demanded by Captain General Jovellar.

The Conservative party here is highly delighted with the change of Government at Madrid.

The boatmen of the bay have struck for payment in gold, and communication between the town and shipping is difficult for passengers.

It is rumored that the insurgents have taken the Spanish Colonel, Montaner, prisoner.

KEY WEST.

THE FLEET ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS TO SAIL AT ANY MOMENT—RUMORS OF DISTURBANCES IN HAVANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Jan. 5.—The Alaska, Capt. Carter, arrived here this morning from Gibraltar. Admiral Case, in taking command of the fleet to-day, ordered all vessels to complete their complement of coal, and be in readiness to sail at any moment.

The news from Havana in regard to the overthrow of Castelar and the Republic in Spain causes considerable comment and excitement here. It is expected that new complications will arise between the United States and Spain in regard to Cuban affairs. The monarchical emblems have been restored all over Havana. There are rumors of collisions between the factions in that city.

Midshipman R. D. Stevens, of the Colorado, died this evening, of congestive chill. He was a resident of Brooklyn.

The Congress, Capt. R. Hind, of the European Squadron, is signalled in the offing to-night.

A large merchant vessel from Portland, with supplies for the navy, has also arrived off the port.

A row occurred among the sailors ashore, to-night, and several of them were severely hurt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Collman block, situated in the main business part of the town of Shelby, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. The losses and insurance are as follows: F. S. Robertson, hardware store, loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Liebenthal, clothing store, loss, $3,000; no insurance. Merchants' Hotel, loss, $6,000; no insurance. J. Dempey, loss, $3,000; no insurance. Samuel Collman, loss, $6,000; no insurance.

A fire at Onawa, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed the warehouse of Freeland & Cleghorn, agricultural implements and lumber, and Warner & Chapman's dry goods and millinery. Loss, $15,000. Light insurance on stocks; buildings total loss.

COLORED MEN AS JURORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—Judge Guigon, of the Hasting's Court, in response to a petition of prominent colored citizens, asking that colored men be put on juries when colored criminals are to be tried, to-day answered, declining to grant the prayer of the petitioners. After explanation, he concludes by saying, that compliance with the request would be the adoption of a test as to the qualification of jurors, not only not recognized by law, but in violation of the spirit, at least, of the Fourteenth Amendment, and Civil Rights bill.

BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade, to-day, a committee was appointed to attend the Cheap Transportation Convention at Washington, and a petition to Congress was passed asking for a special act exempting canal-boats from tonnage dues according to the decision of the United States Courts, thus preventing blackmail by Government officials, &c., at Albany, Rondout, &c.

RAIDS UPON BAR-ROOMS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The State Police made a raid on the bar and lunch-room of the Parker House to-day, and seized $300 to $400 worth of liquors. The hotel wine-room, in which some $60,000 worth of liquors are stored, was not disturbed. [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 5.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. The report of the Secretary of the Senate, in reply to the resolution of Dec. 17, calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the Government, was presented and laid on the table. Petitions were presented asking the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; for measures to settle international difficulties by arbitration; for a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor; for the repeal of the Bankruptcy law—from business men of New-York and other cities; from San Francisco house carpenters, protesting against the repeal of the Eight-hour law, and for amendment of the Bankruptcy law without repeal—from citizens of New-York and Brooklyn.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, with amendments, and recommended that the bill be passed.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster General, and Attorney General to communicate to the Senate the number of officers and employes connected with their respective departments who are furnished with official postage stamps, either directly or indirectly, and if it is the custom, when writing to parties not connected with the department for information, to inclose an official stamp for prepayment.

PROPOSITION TO REDUCE SALARIES.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of ten per cent. on the compensation of all officers of the Government whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum or $5 per day.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, objected, and it went over.

THE SALARY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the House bill to establish the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, was taken up, together with the amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, striking out the first three sections, and substituting therefor sections repealing the act of March 3, 1873, and fixing the salary as it was prior to the passage of that act, and further providing that the compensation of the several heads of departments be $8,000 per annum.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, reviewed legislation on this subject, and argued that the compensation—$7,500—was too much; more than one in 500 in the learned professions made.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over, and the resolution reported from the Committee on Finance before the holidays, on the resumption of specie payments, was taken up.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, addressed the Senate. He thought the whole system of legal tenders vicious, and contrary to sound financial policy. But the wants of the country, and of his section particularly, were so pressing that there was no time now to remedy the evil. The country wanted speedy relief, and he advocated an increase of the currency, both legal tender and national bank notes.

RELIEF OF THE TREASURY—REDEMPTION AND CANCELLATION OF THE $44,000,000 RESERVE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution directing the Finance Committee, in order to prevent the inflation of the currency and to meet the necessities of the Government, to consider the expediency of reporting a bill which shall empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary means and authorize the national banks to use certificates of indebtedness issued for such loans as part of their reserves; also to provide for the redemption and cancellation of legal-tender notes equal in amount to those which have been or may be paid out of the $44,000,000 heretofore held by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS ENGAGED IN PRIVATE BANKING.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the National Banking law should not be so amended as to prohibit the stockholders and officers of a national bank from being concerned in the business of private banking in or near the locality of the national bank, whereby the means of such bank may be employed to produce a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a joint resolution to appoint Asa Gray, of Massachusetts, J. D. Dana, of Connecticut, and Alexander T. Stewart, of New-York, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in place respectively of Louis Agassiz, deceased, and Theodore D. Woolsey and William B. Astor—terms expired. Also, to reappoint John MacLean, of New-Jersey, and Peter Parker, of the District of Columbia, whose terms have expired.

THE SALARY QUESTION RESUMED.

The consideration of the Salary bill was then resumed.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, offered an amendment, that Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-third Congress, who have received their compensation since March 4, 1873, at the rate of $7,500 per annum, shall hereafter be paid in such monthly installments as will make an aggregate for the whole Congress at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, did not believe this Congress had any power to take money from Senators and Representatives which had been paid them under law. The people demanded a repeal of the law, and he was willing that it should be repealed, but he did not think the people demanded that the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana should pass. As for himself, he would have the salaries as at present, because he did not believe they are excessive. The bill now did not propose to repeal the salaries of the President or heads of departments, and, on the other hand, it increased the salaries of the Secretaries from $6,000 to $8,000. "You are willing to reduce the salary of the laboring man around the Capitol! You are willing to reduce your own salaries! And why? Because you are afraid the 'dear people' will not send you back here." He announced that he would oppose any bill that did not wipe out the entire Salary bill, except as it related to the President and the Supreme Court. He wanted to see the salaries of all subordinates in the departments reduced, as well as those of Congressmen and others around the Capitol. He was opposed to any law to cut down the salary of the next President, and believed that he should have the same salary as the present one, be he Democrat, Liberal, or Republican.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, did not see any difficulty in voting for the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Pratt.) He felt it to be his duty to undo, as far as in his power, the law increasing the salaries, and the effects thereof.

Mr. LOGAN thought the money received by Senators was their private property, and could not be taken from them. He inquired of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Thurman,) if the bill should become a law to-day, and he (Logan) should resign his seat in the Senate to-morrow, could the Government of the United States recover the money already paid him? He hoped the Senator from Ohio would answer that question.

Mr. THURMAN—I am afraid to answer. The Senator might resign his seat in order to keep his money. (Laughter.)

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Pratt.) He did not believe Congress had the right to exercise that power. He favored the repeal of the bill, and should vote for its repeal, but would reject all other propositions.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he was in favor of an absolute repeal of the Salary bill, and, further, to reimburse the Treasury for all money taken out under that bill.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow he would endeavor to press the Salary bill to a vote, and hoped the Senators would remain until the matter was disposed of.

THE VIRGINIUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The CHAIR, at 4:05 o'clock, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States transmitting the correspondence in regard to the Virginius, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At 4:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session of the House, after the Christmas vacation, was resumed at noon with a pretty full attendance [illegible] ceeded to the call of States for bills, for reference only, and a large number were introduced.

MOIETIES TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to regulate services in the collection of Customs at the various ports of entry, and abolishing moieties to public officers.

THE LABOR AND CAPITAL QUESTION.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission of three persons on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States, and the social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency.

PROPOSITION TO REDUCE THE ARMY.

Mr. COLBURN, of Indiana, asked leave to report from the Committee on Military Affairs a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the regular army, and of discontinuing in whole or in part the work of construction, preservation, and repair of fortifications and all other works of defense, with leave to send for persons and papers.

Mr. CROOKE, of New-York, and others objected, and the resolution was not received. Subsequently the objection was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted.

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the Army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health authorities and the resident physicians of such towns, and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before the 1st of January, 1875. He stated that his attention and that of the Surgeon General had been called to the great importance of the subject by letters from Mr. J. Proctor Knott, formerly a representative from Kentucky. The resolution was adopted.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill appropriating $28,449,916, which was made a special order for Tuesday of next week. The original estimates called for $34,881,618. The Secretary of War, on the revision ordered by the House, reduced them to $32,768,716. The Committee on Appropriations has further reduced them by the sum of $4,318,799.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, said he had had charge of a similar bill at the last Congress, and was prepared to advocate it at length, but he was so convinced that the bill commended itself to the great majority of the House and the country that he would not occupy the time of the House, but would yield the floor to Mr. Harris, of Virginia.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that Congress had no right to interfere with the internal legislation of the States, and that this bill would break up the public school systems, the lunatic asylums, and other charitable institutions of the South. He appealed to the House whether any one would contend that the negro was the equal of the white man.

Mr. LYNCH, of Mississippi, rose in response to the challenge.

Mr. HARRIS, amid great laughter, declined to yield to him, saying that he was addressing himself to white men, and did not propose to let a negro interfere.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, next arose to address the House, but said that he could not say all he had to say in twenty minutes, and he asked to have an hour allowed him.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, objected, but subsequently offered to withdraw the objection in case the same privilege was granted to Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, (colored).

Mr. WALLS, of Florida, (colored,) renewed the objection, but he, too, withdrew it.

Mr. STEPHENS then took his position in the back part of the hall on the Democratic side, and proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that in view of the great importance of the subject he had reduced his views to writing. He was not opposed to the bill because of any opposition he had to do full and ample justice to every human being within the legitimate jurisdiction of the Federal legislative power. The chief end of all Governments, whether State or Federal, should be the protection of right. His opposition to the bill sprung from no prejudice against any man, woman or child within the limits of the United States, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. He entertained no feeling of that kind, and was not governed in his action by any influence of that sort. His opinion of justice and its proper administration was not founded on that dogma so generally announced and so pernicious in principle, but that it should be for the greatest good of all, without detriment or injury to any. While he did not hold the doctrine of the equality of races, he did maintain the great truth, however paradoxical it might appear, that all men were created equal. That great truth had been announced first by a council of state on the 4th of July, 1776, but it was never meant to convey the idea that all men were created equal in all respects, physically, mentally and morally. It was, however, meant to assert the great law of nature that men had an equal right to justice, and to stand perfectly equal before the law. In proof of his willingness to have all natural rights secured to colored men, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from addresses made by him to the people of Georgia; but he was opposed to this measure or to any one kindred to it, because of the want of the necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He assumed that every member would admit that the powers of Congress were specific and limited, and that all the legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were held by delegation from the people of the several States, and he contended that no new powers had been conferred on Congress by either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The proper remedy was in the judgment of the courts, to be rendered in such way as Congress should provide, declaring any State act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further because of its inexpediency. Even if the power were unquestioned in Congress to pass this law, he thought it would be injudicious and unwise to exercise it. It would be better to leave all such matters to the States. He did not believe in point of fact that the colored people of Georgia desired it. Their religious and church organizations, except in the case of Catholics, were distinct from those of the whites, and they had their own schools—even a college for colored youth. They did not desire to have mixed schools.

Mr. STEPHENS occupied the floor for an hour and a quarter, having had his time extended twice. As usual, however, in the case of written speeches, its delivery did not command or receive the attention of the House.

The peroration was in these words: If you, who call yourselves Republicans, shall, in obedience to what you consider a party behest, pass this bill in the vain expectation that the Republican principles of the old and true Jeffersonian school are dead, be assured that you are indulging in a fatal illusion. The old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles are not dead, and will never die so long as a true devotee of liberty lives. They may be buried for a period, as Magna Charta was trodden under foot in England for more than half a century, but these principles will come up with renewed energy, as did those of Magna Charta, and that, too, at no distant day. Old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles dead! Indeed, when the tides of ocean cease to ebb and flow; when the winds of heaven are hushed into perpetual silence; when the clouds no longer thunder; when earth's electric bolts are no longer felt or heard; when her internal fires go out, then, and not before, will these principles cease to live; then, and not before, will these principles cease to animate and move the liberty-loving masses of this country.

Mr. RANSIER, of South Carolina, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill, contending that there was no practical freedom in the Southern States for the colored people, and would not be, so long as the matter was left to the discretion of the several States.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, opposed the bill as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

THE VIRGINIUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reference to the steamer Virginius. [illegible]

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE BILL.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL AS REPORTED BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following is the substitute recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee and reported by Mr. Edmunds to-day, to take the place of the House bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law:

Be it enacted, &c.:

SECTION 1. That the court may, in its discretion, on sufficient cause shown, and upon notice and hearing, direct the receiver or assignee to take possession of the property and carry on the business of the debtor, or any part thereof, when in its judgment the interest of the estate, as well as of the creditors, will be promoted thereby, but not for a period exceeding nine months from the time the debtor shall have been declared a bankrupt.

SEC. 2. That unless otherwise ordered by the court, the assignee shall sell the property of the bankrupt, whether real or personal, at public auction, in such parts or parcels, and at such times and places, as shall be best calculated to produce the greatest amount with the least expense; and the court, on the application of any party in interest, shall have complete supervisory power over such sales, so that the property sold shall realize the largest sum; and the court may, in its discretion, order any real estate of the bankrupt, or any part thereof, to be sold for one-fourth cash in hand at the time of sale, and the residue in three equal installments bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and payable at intervals of not more than six months between any two payments, and secured by proper mortgage or lien upon the property so sold; and it shall be the duty of every assignee to keep a regular account of all moneys received or expended by him as such assignee, to which account every creditor shall at reasonable times have free access. If any assignee shall fail or neglect to faithfully discharge his duties in the sale or disposition of property as above contemplated, it shall be the duty of the court to remove such assignee, and he shall forfeit all fees and emoluments to which he might be entitled in connection with such sale; and if any assignee shall in any manner, in violation of his duty aforesaid, unfairly or wrongfully sell or dispose of, or in any manner fraudulently or corruptly combine, conspire, or agree with any person or persons with intent to unfairly or wrongfully sell or dispose of the property committed to his charge, he shall, upon proof thereof, be removed, and forfeit all fees or other compensation for any and all services in connection with such bankrupt's estate, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be liable to a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and any person or company conspiring or agreeing with such assignee for the purpose aforesaid shall, upon conviction, be liable to a like punishment.

SEC. 3. That the following words shall be added to section 626 of said act: "That in all causes and trials arising or ordered under this act, the alleged bankrupt and any party thereto shall be a competent witness."

SEC. 4. That in case of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy, the provisions of said act, or any amendment thereof, or of any supplement thereto, requiring the payment of any proportion of the debts of the bankrupt, or the assent of any portion of his creditors as a condition of his discharge from his debts, shall not apply, but he may, if otherwise entitled thereto, be discharged by the court in the same manner and with the same effect as if he had paid such per centum of his debts, or as if the required proportion of his creditors had assented thereto.

SEC. 5. That in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy, the period of four months mentioned in section 35 of the act to which this is an amendment, is hereby changed to two months; but this provision shall not take effect until two months after the passage of this act, and in the cases aforesaid the period of six months mentioned in said section 35 is hereby changed to three months; but this provision shall not take effect until three months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That section 35 of said act be and the same is hereby amended as follows: First, after the word "and," in line eleven, insert the word "knowing;" secondly, after the word "attachment," in the same line, insert the words "sequestration, seizure;" thirdly, after the word "and," in line twenty, insert the word "knowing."

SEC. 7. That section 39 of said act of March 2, 1867, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 39. That any person residing and owing debts as aforesaid, who, after the passage of this act, shall depart from the State, district, or territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or being absent, shall, with such intent, remain absent, or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action or the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this act, or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process, or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, or conveyance, or transfer of his estate, property, rights, or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested and held in custody, or by virtue of *mesne* process, or execution issued out of any court of any State, district or territory within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding $100, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, district, or territory applicable thereto, for a period of twenty days, or has been actually imprisoned for more than twenty days in a civil action founded on a contract for the sum of $100 or upward; or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights, or credit, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure his property to be taken on legal process with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as indorsers, bail sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent by such disposition of his property to defeat or delay the operation of this act; or who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of one or more of his creditors, who shall constitute one-fourth thereof at least in number, and the aggregate of whose debts provable under this act amounts to at least one-third of the debts so provable, provided that such petition is brought within six months after such act of bankruptcy shall have been committed; and the provisions of this section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since 1873, as well as to those commenced hereafter. And in all cases commenced since said 1873, and prior to the passage of this act, as well as to those commenced hereafter, the court shall ascertain, upon reasonable notice to the creditors, whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount thereof, as aforesaid, have petitioned that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt; and, if it shall appear that such number and amount have not so petitioned, the court shall grant reasonable time, not exceeding in cases heretofore commenced twenty days, and in cases hereafter commenced five days, within which other creditors may join in such petition, and, if after the expiration of such time so limited the number and amount shall comply with the requirements of this section, the matter of bankruptcy may proceed, but if at the expiration of such limited time such number and amount shall not answer the requirements of this section, the proceedings shall be dismissed, and, in cases hereafter commenced, with costs. And if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt the assignee may recover back the money or property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act, provided that the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent and knew that a fraud on this act was intended, and such person, if a creditor, shall not, in cases of actual fraud on his part, be allowed to prove for more than a moiety of his debt, and this limitation on the proof debts shall apply to cases of voluntary, as well as involuntary bankruptcy; and the petition of creditors under this section may be sufficiently verified by the oaths of the first five signers thereof, if so many there be."

SEC. 8. That section 40 of said act be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "And if on the return day of the order to show cause, as aforesaid, the court shall be satisfied that the requirement of section 39 of said act, as to the number and amount of petitioning creditors, has been complied with, or if within the time, provided for in section 39 of this act, creditors sufficient in numbers and amount shall sign such petition, so as to make a total of one-quarter in number of the creditors and one-third in the amount of the provable debts against the bankrupts, the court shall so adjudge, which judgment shall be final. Otherwise it shall dismiss the proceedings in cases hereafter commenced, with costs."

SEC. 9. That section 41 of said act be amended as follows: After the word "bankruptcy," in line eight, strike out all of said section and insert the words, "and unless, upon such hearing or trial, it shall appear, to the satisfaction of said court or of the jury, as the case may be, that the facts set forth in said petition are true, or if it shall appear that the debtor has paid and satisfied all liens upon his property in case the existence of such liens was the sole grounds of the proceedings, the whole proceeding shall be dismissed, and the respondent shall record costs, and the proceedings in bankruptcy may be discontinued on reasonable notice and hearing, with the approval of the court, and upon the assent in writing of said debtor and not less than one-half of his creditors in number and amount; or, in case all the creditors and such debtor assent thereto, such discontinuance shall be ordered and entered, and all parties shall be remitted in either case to the same rights and duties existing at the date of the filing of the petition for bankruptcy, except so far as such estate shall have been already administered and disposed of; and the court shall have power to make all needful orders and decrees to carry the foregoing provisions into effect."

COMPOSITION WITH CREDITORS.

SEC. 10. That the following provision be enacted to section 43 of said act: "That in all cases of bankruptcy now pending, or to be hereafter pending, by or against any person, whether an adjudication in bankruptcy shall have been had or not, the creditors of such alleged bankrupt may, at a meeting called under the direction of the court, and upon not less than ten days' notice to each other known creditor of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting, such notice to be personal or otherwise as the court may direct, resolve that a composition proposed by the debtor shall be accepted in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor, and such resolution shall be operative, having been passed by a majority in number and [illegible] be confirmed by the signatures thereto of the debtor and —— in number and —— in value of the creditors of the debtor; and in calculating a majority for the purposes of a composition under this section, creditors whose debts amount to sums not exceeding $50 shall be reckoned in the majority in value but not in the majority in number; and the value of the debts of secured creditors above the amount of such security to be determined by the court, shall as nearly as circumstances admit be estimated in the same way, and creditors whose debts are fully secured shall not be entitled to vote upon or to sign such resolution without first relinquishing such security for the benefit of the estate. The debtor, unless prevented by sickness or other cause satisfactory to such meeting, shall be present at the same, and shall answer any inquiries made of him, and he, or if he is so prevented from being at such meeting, some one in his behalf, shall produce at the meeting a statement showing the whole of his assets and debts, and the names and addresses of the creditors to whom such debts respectively are due. Such resolution, together with the statement of the debtor as to his assets and debts, shall be presented to the court, and the court shall, upon notice to all the creditors of the debtor of not less than five days, and upon hearing, inquire whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by this section, and, if satisfied that it has been so passed, it shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and upon being satisfied that the same is for the best interest of all concerned, cause such resolution to be recorded and a statement of assets and debts to be filed, and until such record and filing shall have taken place such resolution shall be of no validity, and any creditor of the debtor may inspect such record and statement at all reasonable times. The creditor may, by resolution passed in the manner and under the circumstances aforesaid, add to or vary the provisions of any composition previously accepted by them without prejudice to any persons taking interests under such provision, who do not assent to such addition or variation, and any such additional resolution shall be presented to court in the same manner and proceeded with in the same way and with the same consequences as the resolution by which this composition was accepted in the first instance. The provisions of a composition accepted by such resolution, in pursuance of this resolution, shall be binding on all creditors whose names and addresses and amount of the debt due, to whom are shown in the statement of the debtor, produced at the meeting at which the resolution shall have been passed, but shall not affect or prejudice the rights of any other creditors. Where a debt arises on a bill of exchange or promissory note, if the debtor shall be ignorant of the holder of any such bill of exchange or promissory note, he shall be required to state the amount of such bill or note, the date on which it falls due, the name of the acceptor, and of the person to whom it is payable, and other particulars within his knowledge respecting the same, and the insertion of such particulars shall be deemed a sufficient description by the debtor in respect to such bill or note. Any mistake made inadvertently by a debtor in the statement of his debts may be corrected upon reasonable notice, and with the consent of the general meeting of his creditors. Every such composition shall, subject to priorities declared in said act, provide for a pro rata payment or satisfaction in money to the creditor of such debtor in proportion to the amount of their unsecured debts or their debts in respect to which any such security shall have been only surrendered and given up. The provisions of any composition made in pursuance of this section may be enforced by the court on a motion made in a summary manner by any person interested, and on reasonable notice, and any disobedience of the order of the court made on such motion shall be deemed to be a contempt of court. Rules and regulations of the court may be made in relation to the proceedings and composition herein provided for in the same manner and to the same extent as now provided by law in relation to proceedings in bankruptcy. If it shall at any time appear to the court, on notice, satisfactory evidence, and hearing, that a composition under this section cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditor or to the debtor, the court may refuse to accept and confirm such composition, or may set the same aside, and in either case the debtor shall be proceeded with as a bankrupt, in conformity with provisions of law, and proceedings may be had accordingly. And the time during which such composition shall have been in force shall not in such case be computed in calculating periods of time prescribed by said act.

SEC. 11. Provides that from and after the passage of this act, the fees, commissions, charges, and all allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of, and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees, and registers in cases of bankruptcy shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions, charges, and allowances heretofore provided for or made in like cases. Provided, that this section shall be and remain in force until the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make and promulgate new rules and regulations in respect to the matters aforesaid under powers conferred upon them by sections 10 and 47 of said acts, and no longer. And said Justices shall have power under said sections by general regulations to simplify and consolidate the duties so far as in their judgment will conduce to the benefit of creditors, of the register, assignee, marshal, and to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

SEC. 12. Provides that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

ARREST OF A POST-BOX THIEF.

Peter Habel, a young man twenty-four years of age, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday by Detective Benjamin F. Sharratts, of the New-York Post Office, charged with having, on Sunday night, opened several Post Office letter-boxes on Third avenue, and rifled them of their contents. The prisoner waived an examination, and was committed, in default of $3,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. It appears from the prisoner's own confession that he is the son of a letter-carrier in the Chicago Post Office, and that he had himself at one time been employed in the same office as an assistant, and that during the past year he has opened and stolen the contents of over 100 boxes in Chicago, fifty in Buffalo, and about the same number in St. Louis. He arrived in this City on Sunday evening at about 7:30, and proceeded to French's Hotel, where he hired a room. Shortly after this he went out and traveled up Third avenue, and commenced operations by opening four boxes, when he was arrested by two police officers, who had been watching his movements, at the corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue. On his person were found a large number of letters unopened, and over a dozen that he had already broken the seals of. He also had a lock belonging to one of the boxes, and a key fitting the locks. This key, he says, he has had in his possession for two years. He is the man that the Police of Chicago were watching for during the whole of last Summer. It is supposed that during the time he has been committing his depredations he must have secured some thousands of dollars. There is little doubt that the Grand Jury will find an indictment against him, and that he will be convicted on his own confession. The penalty attached to the crime is from one to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

The Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital, in their first annual report, make the following statement of facts: The Hospital was founded under the will of the late James H. Roosevelt, of this City, for the reception and relief of sick and diseased "persons." One pavilion was completed and opened for the reception of patients, Nov. 2, 1871. Another pavilion and the administration building have since been erected, and are now occupied. One-half of the hospital will be devoted to the occupation of the poor patients, and a fund will be reserved for their support. The other half will be open to the large class of industrious and worthy persons with small means, who have met with severe accidents, or require medical treatment. The Superintendent's report shows that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

The number of patients admitted were 730:

Discharged cured	305
Discharged improved	217
Discharged unimproved	40
Number of deaths	94
Remaining in hospital	74
Total	730

Of this number 158 paid full or partial board. The balance, 572, received gratuitous treatment. The different nationalities were represented as follows: Americans, 212; Irish, 305; Germans, 111; English and Scotch, 77; the remaining 25 comprising Spanish, Italians, French, Poles, and Scandinavians.

GRACE CHAPEL LITIGATION.

In the suit tried some time since, and reported in THE TIMES, in which Grace Church sought to enforce a claim to the property of what has been known both as Grace Chapel and the Free Church of the Redemption, (the building of which was burned down in Fourteenth street,) and also title to $52,000 insurance collected by the latter, a decision has now been rendered. It was claimed on the part of Grace Church that the other congregation had been organized under its patronage, had been assisted by it pecuniarily, and was, in fact, one of its missions, over which it retained control, and in the property of which it claimed title. The claim of defendant was that while it had been assisted pecuniarily by Grace Church, yet a very large amount of the funds invested in the property had been contributed by outside parties, and contributed with the intention of making it a free church; also, that Grace Church had surrendered her interests and pecuniary aid as a gift to the defendant. Judge Van Brunt's opinion, now just rendered, holds in favor of plaintiff, and of the right of its Trustees to control the property and funds of the defendant.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The building statistics for the week ending Jan. 3 show that 14 new buildings were commenced, and 147 were completed. The estimated cost of buildings proposed during the month of December was $569,500. There were 871 new buildings in course of construction. During the month of December 175 buildings were made safe, and 24 were taken down; the number of general surveys made was 2,594. The Bureau of Theatres, Hotels, and Factories reports official inspections of the United [illegible]

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A STORMY SESSION OF THE BOARD.

THE PRESIDENT DEPOSED, AND ANOTHER ELECTED—ALL THE PROCEEDINGS DECLARED ILLEGAL—INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR.

The most vivid history of the Board of Assistant Aldermen could not present a more disorderly scene than was witnessed yesterday. The disorder, however, was anticipated early last week. It was known that certain members, led by Assistant Alderman Clancy, would attempt to depose Mr. Wade, the President, and also the Chief Clerk, and that the attempt would be made on the plea of reorganizing the board for the year 1874. It was also known that an agreement had been entered into by Mr. Healy and his colleagues to reappoint Mr. W. H. Moloney, who was removed from the clerkship some months ago; and this agreement added new interest to the movement, inasmuch as Mr. Moloney is a brother-in-law of Ex-Sheriff Brennan.

At 11 o'clock the members of the board filed into their chairs—not a seat was vacant. The programme of action relative to deposing Mr. Wade had been determined at a caucus held early in the morning, and this precaution enabled the Clancy men to act harmoniously. Mr. Wade, who was well aware of all the plans set on foot to remove, proceeded to his seat, and then called the board to order. The galleries were thronged with professional ward politicians and poor laborers, who had left the demonstration in the park, and the inclosure usually reserved for members was occupied by representatives of Tammany and other political organizations. After passing a few general orders relating to public improvements, Mr. Banks and a delegation of working men were admitted to the Chamber. Mr. Banks then made some remarks demanding employment for idle men—a report of which will be found in another column. When the delegation retired, Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that the board take a recess till noon, and that the work of reorganization commence at that hour. This motion was carried.

It lacked only a few minutes of the hour, and Mr. Wade retained his seat as President. At noon, after the roll had been called, Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that the special order of the day be taken up, and that the board proceed to reorganize for the year 1874 by electing Assistant Alderman Healy temporary President.

President Wade—There is no vacancy in the Chairmanship of this board, and I decline to put the motion. Your proceedings are illegal.

Assistant Alderman Thornell here rose and protested against entertaining the motion. He said there was no authority in law for electing a new President.

Assistant Alderman Clancy (excitedly)—I demand the Chairman to put my motion to this board and take a vote upon it. He has got a right to reorganize this board for the year 1874.

Loud cries of "order, order," were here raised, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed. Several members rose to speak, but no one could be heard in the clamor, when order was partially restored.

Mr. Clancy again demanded the Chairman to take a vote upon his motion, and the latter again refused.

"Well, I now demand the Clerk (Mr. Donohue) to put my motion," exclaimed Mr. Clancy, in his loudest pitch of voice.

Mr. Donohue shook his head at the request, and declined.

Mr. Clancy then put the motion, and declared it carried. The temporary President subsequently rushed to the Chairman's desk to take his seat, but Mr. Wade declined to surrender it, and he remained standing by his side.

Assistant Alderman Thornell here rose to a point of order. He held that the proceedings were illegal, and that Mr. Wade could not be removed. While he was speaking, a tumult arose among the other members, a dozen of whom desired to present motions and declare their views on the question at issue. The noise and disorder lasted several minutes. Mr. Wade, who retained his gavel as well as his chair, rapped in vain for order; his request was unheeded. Members arose and apparently addressed the President and temporary President, but neither could hear their remarks. In the midst of this scene, the voice of Assistant Alderman Kehoe was heard above all others, shouting, "Order! order!" and it soon had the desired effect.

Assistant Alderman Simonson, extending a legal document toward the Clerk, said it would settle the whole difficulty. The document, which was written by the Corporation counsel, is as follows:

DEC. 30, 1873.

Hon. William Wade, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

SIR: I have this evening received your letter dated to-day, requesting on behalf and in the name of the Board of Assistant Aldermen my opinion,

First—Whether the term of the presiding officer of the Board of Assistant Aldermen expires with the year 1873.

The first subdivision of the sixth section of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 (called the charter) is as follows:

"Each board shall choose a President from its own members by a call of the names of the members of the board. Upon call each member shall announce his choice, and when once chosen he can be removed before the expiration of his term as Alderman or Assistant Alderman only by a vote (taken by a call of yeas or nays) of four-fifths of all the members of the board of which he shall have been chosen President upon the organization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen."

Upon the organization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in January last a President was chosen in the usual manner at a quorum of the board, in pursuance of the laws as they existed.

The seventh subdivision of the section which I have above cited commands that the charter shall not be so construed as to require or authorize a reorganization of the existing Board of Aldermen or Board of Assistant Aldermen; and the first subdivision, which I have already quoted in full, expressly enacts that the President once chosen, as I have above stated, cannot be removed before the expiration of his term as Assistant Alderman, except by a vote taken by a call of yeas and nays, and four-fifths of all the members of the board must vote to remove him, and if four-fifths do not so vote upon such call of the yeas and nays, the law is mandatory that he must remain President for the two years for which he was elected Assistant Alderman shall have expired, and that cannot be until the close of the coming year of 1874.

It is claimed by some that the board posses certain constitutional or chartered rights, with which the Legislature cannot interfere.

If we were treating of the powers of Congress, or the rights of a State Legislature, such considerations would, with respect to subjects, be pertinent; but it is well settled that the powers of the Legislature over a municipal corporation are sufficiently broad and undeniable to render valid and binding such a provision as this.

Second—You inquire whether a new election for President can be had until the present President is removed by a lawful vote, resignation, or other legal means.

The answer to this question is, that the board cannot lawfully displace Mr. Wade except upon a formal vote of four-fifths of all the members, taken upon a call of the yeas and nays, as I have already stated.

Your third inquiry, with regard to the business pending at the end of the year, is one requiring consideration which I cannot this evening give to it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Mr. Clancy and the opposition refused to allow this document to be read, and their action resulted in new disorder and confusion, which the President was unable to suppress. All this time the Chairman's gavel was vigorously applied to his desk in vain. Mr. Clancy's voice, however, was partially audible. He was heard to say that he would not be brow-beaten, and would express himself freely in respect to the reorganization.

President Wade—The Chairmanship is not vacant, and I again protest against your proceedings. They are illegal.

Assistant Alderman Clancy—pointing to Mr. Donohue, the Clerk, and his assistants—"I shall not be intimidated, Sir, by yourself or your two satellites."

Relief, only temporary, however, here came in the shape of a resolution offered by Assistant Alderman Simonson to adjourn until 2 P. M. The resolution was vigorously opposed by Clancy and his friends, and amid a scene of great confusion it was declared carried by President Wade.

Assistant Alderman Clancy, finding the motion adopted, here said: "As the disorderly board has adjourned, I move this board to now proceed to reorganize for the year 1874 by electing Joseph P. Strack President."

President Wade, who still retained the chair, declined to take a vote on the motion, and the Clerk also refused to put it. The temporary President of the opposition, however, read the resolution, and, after calling the roll, declared it carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Theiss, Keenan, Brucks, Kelly, Cuminsky, Sommers, Beyea, Healy—12.

Messrs. Thornell, Krebs, Kehoe, Simonson, and Linden declined to vote, Mr. Thornell stating the proceedings were illegal.

The opposition, led by Clancy, then elected Wm. H. Moloney Clerk, and Jas. Welsh door-keeper. They also appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor to inform him that the board had reorganized, but the committee returned with the report that the Mayor was not in.

The board of which Mr. Strack is President was then adjourned until Monday next.

At 2 P. M., pursuant to the adjournment agreed to by the supporters of Mr. Wade, the latter met in their chamber, but only seven members—Messrs. Wade, Thornell, Coddington, Keating, Simonson, and Linden—being present they agreed to reconvene next Monday.

WHAT MAYOR HAVEMEYER SAYS.

After the adjournment a TIMES reporter called upon the Mayor to ascertain which President he would recognize. The Mayor in reply said that, after hastily examining the law, he was of opinion that Mr. Wade could be deposed, inasmuch as he was elected for only one year—a term which expired on Dec. 30, 1873. The Mayor then read the following section of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 relating to the two boards of the Common Council:

SEC. 6. Each board shall choose a President from its own members [illegible] four-fifths of all the members of the board of which he shall have been chosen President.

"This section is conclusive," said the Mayor, "but the closing part of the seventh section says:

'This section, however, shall not be construed to require or authorize a reorganization of the existing Board of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen.'"

"I believe," continued the Mayor, "that I shall have to recognize the new President of the board, because Mr. Wade was elected for only one year, and his term has expired. The same difficulty, however, don't come up in the Aldermen, as President Vance was elected for the full term of the board, or without naming the term."

The Mayor subsequently communicated these views to Mr. Wade.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN.

The mass-meeting of unemployed working men advertised to take place at Union square yesterday morning, was not as formidable in numbers as was anticipated. At 9 o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting, scarcely 400 men were present at the Fourteenth street end of Union square. A little before 10 the meeting was opened, and Theodore A. Banks was called on to preside. There being no stand or platform from which speakers could address the audience, a barrel was immediately provided. Mr. Banks ascended this amid cheers, and addressed the meeting at some length, stating the object of the demonstration. He exhorted them to form into solid column, and march to the City Hall, and there demand of the Board of Assistant Aldermen that work be given them on the public works, and to take no refusal. Other speeches were delivered by Messrs. Dunn and Maguire, after which a committee of five was appointed to wait on the Assistant Aldermen. The crowd then formed into line, and, headed by their spokesman, quietly proceeded down Broadway to the City Hall Park. One man carried a shovel on his shoulders. When asked his reason for doing so, he replied, it was "the tool he worked with." He had left his home early in the morning to look for work, but, failing in procuring any, joined the processionists. The City Hall was reached about 10 o'clock, and the line formed in front of the building. Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, having previously received reinforcements from several of the nearest Police Stations, had his force stationed in front and in and about the building, to preserve order. The crowd which composed the procession was a mixture of all nationalities and trades, and had some rough characters in it. Some were very demonstrative and boisterous, and it was with difficulty the Police kept them from crowding in the building, and creating a disturbance. It was quite evident some of them had been drinking, and threats about what they proposed to do if work was not speedily furnished them by the City authorities were freely made. Immediately upon arriving at the City Hall the committee, consisting of Theodore A. Banks, Patrick S. Dunn, John McGuire, and two others whose names were not ascertained, waited upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen, then in session. After some routine business by the Board it was resolved to form into a Committee of the Whole to give the committee of working men a hearing of ten minutes. Assistant Alderman Simonson was called to the chair, when Mr. Banks, as spokesman of the committee of working men, addressed the board. He said that they had come there to ascertain whether the ordinances for providing work for the men had passed. If not, the committee, on behalf of the thousands of working men now on the verge of starvation, demanded that the board at once pass such ordinance, or the men would help themselves. He had spoken to several of the men at Union square, and was told by them that they had nothing to eat. Common sense, he said, ought to teach the board that these men will never submit to starvation. If the Assistant Aldermen had no power to pass the ordinance, let the City give them power to provide for this great emergency. The men had passed a resolution to act peaceably in making this demand for work. They were law-abiding citizens; their demand was an honest one; they did not ask for sinecures, but for work and pay to keep them from starving; they demand that no more work be let out by contract, but by the day, to the poor workmen; they request that you force the Mayor to accede to their demands. In conclusion, he stated that unless their request was complied with they would parade and petition every day until it was granted. If not granted, let the City Government look out for the consequences. Assistant Alderman Clancy thought it would be proper for the Commissioners of Public Works to take action in the matter. Assistant Alderman Simonson assured the committee that the board would consider their petition. The committee then left, and proceeded to call on the Mayor. After being assured by the Clerk that his Honor was not in, they called on the Clerk of the Common Council to ascertain the facts connected with the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen for carrying on the work in Eighth avenue from Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Tenth street. They were assured by the Clerk that such an ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen, and that they had struck out the clause to give the Department of Public Works power to carry out the work in any manner they thought in the best interest of City property, and inserted, instead, that the work be given out by the day. When the ordinance was taken up by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, they refused to concur in the amendment to the clause, and forthwith laid the ordinance over.

After the deputation had accomplished their mission they returned to inform the crowd of working men, who were still in waiting, of the result of their interview. Mr. John McGuire said he feared the working men had but little to expect from the Board of Assistant Aldermen. It seemed to him that the City authorities were determined not to give the laboring men work; but they must have it. He advised them to organize in every ward in the City, and send men to the State and National Legislatures who would look after the needs and interests of the laboring classes. The speaker was interrupted by a voice from the crowd, which said, "We want no politics; we want work and bread for our starving families," when loud cries were heard for Banks. In response to the call Mr. Banks came forward and addressed the meeting at some length, and was very bitter in his denunciation of the City officials, who, he said, had been too long fooling the working men. Notwithstanding the pretensions of the officials, they had done nothing to ameliorate the condition of the laboring masses. He had told the Board of Assistant Aldermen that the unemployed hereabouts must have work, and had warned them of the consequences if work was not speedily provided. They were determined to have bread in one way or another. He would not allow his family to starve or go hungry while food was within reach and so plentiful, and said whoever did so was a coward! In conclusion, he urged the working men to organize more grand demonstrations, in order to show the officials of the City their strength, and also recommended them to manifest a determination not to starve in a City where plenty is within easy grasp. If the officials would not do anything they must get out of the way, and let the working men rule the City. He suggested that they again meet on Monday next at Tompkins square, and march in a body to the City Hall; but he was interrupted by cries of "No, no; we will not wait so long; we can't wait so long." It was then resolved to meet at Union square on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, proceed in a body to the City Hall, and again demand "justice" of the Assistant Aldermen. The assemblage soon afterward dispersed.

THE ANNEXED TOWNS.

The joint committee on the annexation of the three towns of Westchester County met yesterday in the City Hall. Nearly all the members of the committee, consisting of Supervisors of New-York and Westchester Counties, were present. After a brief conference the following basis of an agreement relative to the debt of the annexed towns was adopted:

1. That it be recommended to the respective boards that the valuation of the Westchester County property be considered as an offset to the amount of the county debt, as enumerated in schedule C.

2. That the County of Westchester having decided to issue bonds to pay their tax of three and one-half mills, the proportion of said bonds which would have been payable by the towns annexed to be paid by the County of New-York to the County of Westchester.

3. The interest on the first bounty loan due and payable in 1874, the installment on the second bounty loan, and the installment on the Central Park avenue bonds, with the interest due on the said bonds in 1874, to be levied and collected and paid by the County of Westchester.

Such proportion as may be due by the towns annexed after the 1st of January, 1874, to be adjusted by the County of New-York with said towns.

The committee then adjourned.

ITALIAN SLAVES.

A few weeks ago we had occasion to call the attention of the public to an interesting and trustworthy statement of facts concerning the "Traffic in Italian Children," prepared by Mr. Cerqua, and inserted in the annual report of the Children's Aid Society, November, 1873. We referred especially to a bill for the suppression of this evil, which passed the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament on the 19th of March of last year, and it is with pleasure that we now see, from the Italian press, that the act was read before the Senate, and, after brief discussion, passed on the 11th December last. If any form of legislation on this subject should be presented to Congress, it would be advisable to examine and take into consideration the purport and bearing of the Italian law before giving definite shape to ours. We rejoice that a remedy is thus found to an evil which could not be otherwise abated. In the meantime we would advise our readers to call at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, and procure a copy of the report. A perusal of the statement will enable them to form a correct idea of the question, which has been brought before the public over and over again, [illegible]

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER—MEETING OF CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

In accordance with the suggestion of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, that this week should be a week of prayer, meetings were held yesterday in the Church of the Stranger, Mercer street, at the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, at the Reformed Church, corner of Fulton and William street, and at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams.) After the conclusion of the service in the Reformed Church a second meeting was convened, on a call issued by Bishop Janes, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, and other clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn, to consider the question of "Systematic Beneficence." Several of the gentlemen present gave their views on the subject, and its merits were demonstrated by those who have had experience of its workings. A conference was held at the Church of the Incarnation, reported below, to devise a proper plan for distributing charity. The Secretary read a report on the subject, and suggested a plan which, when perfected, is expected to be productive of good results. At the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, after the termination of the exercises, the necessity of confession and fervent and frequent prayer were urged upon the congregation.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE AT THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

A regular Episcopal Church conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Rev. Dr. Howland presided. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and confirmed, Rev. N. E. Cornwall, Secretary, suggested that there might be a departure from the ordinary routine of business, and that they should in the first instance name a subject to be considered at their next meeting. He thought that some such subject as "Popular Amusements in Reference to Christianity" would form a suitable theme for discussion, and he proposed that Dr. Rylance would favor the conference by bringing forward that topic. Dr. Rylance said he was quite taken by surprise, but consented to prepare and submit a paper on the subject. The committee which had been appointed at a former meeting to consider certain resolutions in reference to the wise administration of the alms of the church, then made their report to the conference through their Secretary. He said that the reverend Secretary of the conference had made a mistake in publishing the object which they desired to attain. They did not look for the union of all denominations in the administration of charities, but only for the union of their own clergy in the distribution of alms. It would not be an easy matter, the report stated, to devise a plan for the administration of charities that would secure the co-operation of all their Pastors. Every Pastor might have wise rules of his own, which would meet the necessities of his case. Still, the committee thought they could offer certain suggestions which might afterward be reduced to practice. The first thing which presented itself to their notice was that there were three classes of poor to be provided for. First, their own poor; second, the poor of other religious denominations, and third, the poor who were outside every denomination. This, they believed, was the way in which they could most wisely give assistance to them all. By providing for their own poor in the first instance, they would perform their first and highest obligation in the matter. Then, to bestow alms wisely, the poor who received them should be personally known either to their clergy or to the lay visitors. In providing for the poor of other denominations they believe that they should in the first instance be turned over to their own Pastors. They assumed that as they were desirous of providing for their own poor in the first instance, so would the Pastors of other denominations be anxious to provide for their poor. In thus handing such poor over to their proper Pastors they might possibly declare their willingness to help such Pastors in any special case. Those who properly belonged to the third class were those poor who led immoral lives, who were outside of every denomination, and who, in consequence, they could not turn over to any one. In providing for such persons they might use such charities as were furnished by the City or State. The report in conclusion recommended that the clergy of the conference should request the Bishop of the diocese to call a meeting of Pastors, with the view of considering what steps should be taken for the proper administration of charities. The report of the committee and the resolution which they recommended were then unanimously adopted. Rev. Dr. Washburn then submitted a paper on "Reason and Faith." The essay had been read at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and was published at length at the time. Its main object was to prove that there is no antagonism between reason and faith, but that on the contrary they were in perfect harmony, Christian faith being in fact one with reason, acting in concert with and disciplined by other faculties, and that reason alone is a barren flower; but that faith is reason, knit with affection and with conscience. A discussion followed in which the proposition that a belief in dogma was necessary to a belief in some articles of faith, was put forward by one or two speakers. A vote of thanks to Dr. Washburn having been adopted, the proceedings terminated.

MEETING AT THE REFORMED CHURCH, FULTON STREET.

In pursuance of a call by Bishop Janes, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, and a number of other clergymen, a meeting was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, in the Reformed Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, to mature the scheme of systematic beneficence. Rev. E. N. Cravath was called to the chair, and J. H. Richards was elected Secretary. The call was read, and the report of a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. C. Squire, Albro Newton, John Dingman, J. H. Richards, and F. W. Wagner, who had examined the plans, and considered that of the Evangelical Press Association the best. It is an envelope system for paying tithes, in which doners, known by numbers, agree to subscribe some trifle each week, of which an account is kept. Rev. Frank Russell, of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, indorsed it. He said the trouble in most churches, missions, &c., was a lack of funds; that a few financially strong men carried them on and felt the burden, and that the majority paid too little. Rev. Dr. Charles Robinson, of the Presbyterian Memorial Church, in this City, followed. He narrated his experiences with his own people, and the way in which he had got them to sacrifice car-rides and cigars. The rich had not at first liked the plan, but preferred putting down a large sum at once. He had been laughed at a good deal at first, but by this homeopathic system he succeeded in getting together some $4,000, which in no other way would have come near the church. Mr. Powell, Secretary of the Evangelical Press Association, explained the system at some length, and gave some amusing illustrations of its influences. One peculiarly good feature was that it brought people to church. If they did not go, unless they got some other sinner to assist their hypocrisy, they could not deposit their envelopes with the weekly subscription, and they would accordingly miss the Treasurer's roll-call. It was necessary to systematize matters, and for the special plan of "Systematic Benificence," the address was Post Office Box No 3,541. A hymn closed the meeting.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. Rev. Dr. Vail, Vice President, presided. The meeting falling in the first week of the month, it was, according to the usual custom, devoted for the most part to devotional exercises, and no subject was brought forward for discussion as at the other weekly meetings. The devotional exercises consisted of singing and prayer, in which several brethren took part. At the conclusion Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, who, with Dr. Curry and Judge Fancher, had been appointed at the last meeting a member of the committee to make arrangements for presenting a testimonial and congratulatory address to Dr. Cooke, who had been rescued from the Ville du Havre, reported such progress as had been made by the committee. The following subject was then determined upon for discussion at the next weekly meeting: "What special feature should our preaching assume in view of the necessities of the time?" The discussion will be opened by Dr. R. Wheatley.

MR. BERGH IN WESTCHESTER.

Yesterday a squad of the officers of Mr. Bergh's society made a raid in Westchester within the new City limits. After overhauling sundry well-known cock-pits, which have been in full blast for a long time, the proprietors defying all law, having the constables and Judges for their patrons and visitors, a call was made at Rogie's Hotel, on the Morrisania road. For some years past cock fights were of almost daily occurrence in this house, gangs of the worst class from Brooklyn, Jersey, and New-York being present. Among the spectators on one occasion of a grand main were Messrs. Fulton and Brown, two the Justices of the town, and several of the constables. Yesterday the cock-pit had disappeared, and the room was turned into a kitchen, a wholesome dread of Bergh and the new Police force having determined the proprietor to stop the sport. John Heenan, James McDonald, John L. Lent, and Daniel McGuire were arrested for [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union...	76⅝	200 H. & St. Jos. Pref.	39½
1500 do...	76⅝	700 North-western...	60½
1400 do...	76⅝	200 do...	60⅝
800 do...s3.	76⅝	400 do...	60¼
800 do...	76⅝	100 do...b10.	60½
200 do...	76⅝	200 do...b10.	65⅝
100 do...c.	76⅝	500 do...	60⅜
600 do...	76½	100 do...	60½
500 do...b3.	76⅝	100 do...	60⅝
500 do...	76⅝	500 do...	60⅞
800 do...	76⅝	100 do...	61½
200 do...	76⅞	100 do...	61½
2100 do...	77	100 do...	61
1100 do...	77⅛	400 North-west'n Pf.	75
800 do...	77¼	100 do...	75½
500 do...	77⅜	200 Bos., H. & E.	3⅜
10 Rock Island...	104½	100 A. & T. H.	19
100 do...	104½	100 Pacific of Mo.	30
100 do...	104⅝	300 St. Paul...	45
200 Erie...	48	300 do...	45¼
100 Pacific Mail...	41⅜	300 do...	45½
1200 do...	41¼	300 do...	45¼
800 do...	41¼	300 do...	45
700 do...	41½	300 do...	45¼
200 do...b60.	41½	500 do...	45⅜
400 do...	41½	200 do...	45½
100 do...b30.	41½	200 do...c.	45½
400 do...	41½	200 do...	45⅝
500 do...s3.	41	200 do...	45⅜
500 do...	41⅛	200 do...	46
300 do...c.	41½	600 do...	46¼
600 do...	41½	100 do...	46¼
400 do...	41⅝	200 do...	45⅞
700 do...s3.	41½	500 St. Paul Pref...	72½
100 Han. & St. Jo.b3.	29¾	100 do...b30.	72⅜
600 do...	29⅞	200 Atlantic & Pac.Pf.	13
100 do...	30	100 do...	13¼
1000 N. Y. C. & H...	101¼	600 Tol. & Wab...	54
600 do...	101⅛	200 do...	53⅞
700 do...b3.	101¼	200 do...	53⅜
1000 do...	101¼	200 do...	53⅝
200 do...	101⅛	600 do...c.	53⅝
300 do...s30.	100⅞	200 do...	53¾
300 do...	101⅛	300 do...	53⅝
100 do...b3.	101⅛	400 do...	53⅞
400 do...c.	101¼	500 do...	54
1000 Union Pacific...	32¼	500 do...	54¼
500 do...	32⅜	700 do...	54⅜
300 do...	32¼	700 do...	54½
400 do...	32⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...	32⅛
200 do...c.	32	500 do...	32
1400 do...	32	300 do...	31⅞
2400 do...	32⅛	300 do...	32
100 do...s3.	32	600 do...	32⅛
100 Panama...	113½	200 do...	32¼
2900 Lake Shore...	81¾	100 do...b3.	32¼
200 do...	81⅝	300 do...	32⅜
200 do...c.	81¼	400 Ohio & Miss...	32½
800 do...	81¼	500 do...	32⅝
600 do...b3.	81⅝	500 do...	32½
100 do...s3.	81⅝	500 do...	32⅝
200 do...	81⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...	29⅞
100 do...	81½	300 do...	29¾
100 do...	81⅝	100 do...	29⅝
200 do...	81⅝	500 do...c.	29½
100 do...b3.	81⅞	200 do...	29⅜
200 do...	82	300 do...b10.	29½
400 do...s3.	82	300 do...s3.	29⅜
600 do...	82⅛	500 do...b3.	29½
200 do...c.	82⅛	300 do...	29½
500 do...	82¼	300 do...	29⅝
200 do...	82⅛	500 do...b30.	29⅞
400 do...	82	400 do...	29½
100 do...c.	81⅞	500 do...	29⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...114⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...c.116⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...115¼	10,000 do...116¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...115¼	10,000 do...s3.116¼
	5,000 do...12.116⅜
1,000 do...12.115¼	20,000 do...116½
80,000 do...b.c.115½	500 do...small.115¼
7,000 do...115¼	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...b.c.115½
12,000 do...115⅝	18,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...12.114¼
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...112	4,000 do...b.c.114

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new, Coupon on.. 80	300 Erie R...b.c. 48
	50 Erie Railway Pf.. 72
1,000 B'klyn 6s,W.L. 92	100 Chic., Bur. & Q... 98½
3,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'83 92	11 do... 97¾
1,000 Erie 1st...102	100 Harlem R...b.c.119½
2,000 Erie 2d... 99¼	65 L. Shore & M. So.. 81⅝
11,000 Alt.&Susq.1st.100	400 do...b.c. 81⅞
2,000 Alb. & Susq.2d. 96½	600 do... 81¾
1,000 do... 97	200 do... 81⅞
29,000 Mich. C. 7s.b3. 91¾	900 do... 82
500 Mich. So. 2d... 95	100 do...b3. 82
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 81	900 do... 81⅞
2,000 Union Pac. 1st. 82½	1300 do... 81⅝
6,000 do... 82⅞	1600 do... 81⅝
3,000 do... 83	300 do... 81¾
4,000 do... 83¼	600 Panama R... 114
7,000 do... 83½	100 do...b.c.b3.114
1,000 do...b.c. 83½	60 do... 112⅜
5,000 Un. P. 7s L. G. 76	300 Union Pacific.b.c. 32
4,000 do... 76¼	400 do...c. 31⅞
5,000 Un.Pac.10s In. 75	300 do... 32
8,000 do... 74¾	700 do... 31⅞
2,000 Alt. & T.H.1st. 99	7 Chicago & N. W... 60⅝
3,000 do...100	500 do...b.c. 61
1,000 At.&T.H.2dPf. 88	400 do... 61⅛
2,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 89⅝	200 do... 61¼
2,000 Chi. & N. W. C. R. G. bs.s15. 85	100 do... 61
20,000 Chi. & N. W. C. Coup. G. bs... 85	200 do... 60⅞
	100 do... 61
7,000 do... 85½	200 do... 60⅝
6,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.100	200 C. & N.W.Pf.b.c.s3 75
1,000 H. & St.Jo.8sC. 80	100 do... 75
24,000 Tol. & W. E.bs. 70½	15 do...b3. 75½
5,000 Tol.& W.Con.C 77	8 Chic. & Rock I...104¼
5,000 do...b.c. 76¾	100 do... 104
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 79	600 do... 104
1,000 C.,R.I. & P.7s.102	300 do... 104¼
11,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 88½	700 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 45¾
11,000 Ohio & M.Con. 88	600 do... 45⅝
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 86½	200 do...c. 45½
1,000 Mil. & St.Paul. Ss, 1st...108	200 do... 45⅝
	100 do... 45½
2,000 M. & St. Paul, H. & D. Div. 76	100 Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c. 71¾
	10 Del., L. & West...100
1,000 C. C.&I.C. 1st. 84	200 do... 99⅞
1,000 do... 84¼	100 do...b.c.100
5,000 Bos.,H.& E.1st. 29½	100 do...b3.100
2,000 C.,C.C.& I.1st.101	100 do... 99⅞
2,000 Am. Dock Imp. Co. 7s...102	25 Alt. & T. H...b.c. 20
	50 Alt. & T. H. Pf... 39
5,000 Canada So. 1st. 61	15 Morris & Essex.. 89¼
1,000 do... 62	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref. b.c...b3. 39⅞
25 Hanover Bank...103	100 do... 39½
12 Penn. Coal...250	300 Tol. & W...b.c. 54¼
100 Canton Co... 79	100 do... 54⅛
100 Consol. Coal... 50¾	100 do... 54⅛
200 do...b.c. 50⅞	100 do... 54¼
200 Ill. Cen...b.c.101	400 do... 54⅛
50 do... 101½	100 do... 54¼
400 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 77¼	100 do...c. 54¼
600 do... 77⅛	100 do...s3. 54⅛
1700 do... 77⅛	400 do... 53⅞
200 do... 77	100 do... 54⅛
100 do...b3. 77	100 do... 54
100 do...c. 77	100 St. Louis & I. M... 49½
1300 do... 76⅞	100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.123
1600 do... 76⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 30¼
1100 do... 76⅞	200 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b.c. 13
600 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 41⅜	800 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 32½
400 do... 41½	300 do... 32⅜
1400 do... 41¼	100 do... 32¼
800 do... 41	400 do... 32⅜
500 do... 41⅛	700 do... 32⅜
100 do...c. 41⅜	300 do... 32⅛
300 do...s3. 41⅛	100 C.,C.&I.C.b.c.b10. 29½
1200 do... 41⅜	300 do... 29⅜
400 do... 41⅜	300 do... 29½
7 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜	200 do... 29¼
200 do...b.c.s3.101⅛	300 do... 29⅛
200 do... 101⅛	20 do... 29⅝
100 Quick. Pref...b.c. 33	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 Canton...s3.	76	100 Harlem...	119¾
200 Western Union...	76⅝	100 N. W. Pref...	74¾
300 do...	76⅞	40 Pittsburg...	86
100 do...b3.	77	25 Mich. Central...c.	80
700 do...	76⅝	500 Rock Island...	104
1200 do...	76½	100 St. Paul...b3.	45¾
200 do...s3.	76½	100 do...	45⅝
3000 do...	76⅝	200 do...	45⅝
1000 do...	76⅝	600 do...c.	45½
800 do...	76½	400 do...	45½
1100 do...	76⅝	100 do...	45¼
100 do...s3.	76½	35 do...	45⅝
100 do...c.	76½	300 do...	45⅜
50 do...	76½	300 do...	45½
400 do...	76½	200 do...	45⅝
200 do...	76⅝	200 do...	45¼
700 do...	76¼	200 do...	45⅜
100 Pacific Mail...	41⅜	400 do...s3.	45¼
2400 do...	41¼	100 Alton & T. Haute.	20
2200 do...	41⅛	200 Tol. & Wab...	54⅛
200 do...b3.	41½	200 do...	54⅜
800 do...b3.	41⅜	400 do...	54¼
110 Adams Express...	94	200 do...	54
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101	200 do...	53⅞
100 do...c.	100⅞	200 do...	53¾
100 do...	101	100 do...	53⅝
200 do...	100⅝	200 do...	53½
200 do...	100⅝	300 do...	53⅝
300 do...	100½	100 do...	53½
100 do...	100⅜	1100 do...	53⅝
400 do...	100⅝	500 do...b3.	54
400 do...	100½	200 do...	54
200 do...s3.	100⅝	100 do...	53⅞
400 Erie Railway...	48¼	400 do...	53¾
300 do...	48½	100 do...	53½
36 Erie Pref...	72	200 do...	53⅝
500 Panama...s3.	113¾	500 H. & St. Jo. Pf...c.	39½
400 do...b3.	114	100 do...	39½
28 do...xd.	111	500 do...b60.	40
900 Union Pacific...	31⅞	300 do...	40
200 do...c.	31⅞	500 Han. & St. J...	30¼
1000 do...	31¾	100 do...c.	30¼
300 do...b3.	31⅞	45 do...	30
1000 do...	31⅝	600 do...b3.	30¼
500 do...s3.	31½	100 do...	30⅜
1500 do...	31⅝	100 do...	30⅞
800 do...	31½	100 do...s3.	30⅝
1300 do...	31⅝	100 do...	30⅛
900 do...b3.	31¾	300 do...b3.	30⅛
2500 do...	31⅝	250 do...	30¼
2900 do...	31¼	100 do...	29⅞
1700 do...s3.	31⅛	100 do...	30
4000 do...	31	400 Ohio & Miss...b3.	32⅝
1300 do...s3.	31	500 do...	32⅛
1100 do...	31¼	900 do...	32¼
400 do...b3.	31⅜	600 do...	32⅛
500 do...	31¼	100 do...b3.	32¼
1400 do...	31⅜	400 do...	32¼
800 do...s3.	31	200 do...	32⅜
1800 do...	31	200 do...	32⅛
1400 do...	30⅞	200 do...	31⅞
1100 Lake Shore...	81⅞	200 do...b3.	32
500 do...	81⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b10.	29⅜
1300 do...c.	81⅝	100 do...	29⅜
1100 do...	81½	200 do...s3.	29⅜
2600 do...	81⅝	200 do...	29½
100 do...	81½	700 do...	29¼
400 do...	81¼	100 do...s3.	29⅜
800 do...	81⅛	100 do...	29⅛
1000 do...s3.	81	100 do...	29⅛
100 North-west...	60⅞	300 do...	29½
300 do...	61	200 do...b10.	29⅝
200 do...	61¼	600 do...	29⅛
100 do...	61¼	100 do...	29⅜
50 do...	60⅞	1000 do...	29⅜
100 do...	60¾	100 do...b10.	29½
300 do...b3.	61	800 do...	29⅝
100 do...b3.	61⅛	100 do...b30.	29¾
100 do...b3.	61¼	300 do...	29⅜
300 do...	61	300 do...	29⅜
600 do...	60⅞	400 do...	29⅞
50 do...	61	200 do...	29⅛
400 do...	60½	300 do...b3.	29¼
1200 do...	60⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,000 U.S.5-20.'67s.116⅝	$10,000 U. S. 6s'81.c. 117¼
1,000 do...s3.115½	1,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65.115
7,500 U.S. 5-20 '68.c.116	8,500 do... 114½
2,500 do...b.c.116¼	20,000 U. S. 5-20 c. '65 N... 115⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 '62 c...b.c.113½	2,000 do...b.c.115½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s...b.c. 91	$5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 92
1,000 Erie 1st M...101	100 U. S. Express... 70½
[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 U.P. 10s In... 74½	50 Mich. Cen...b.c. 81
10,000 do... 74¾	200 L. S. & M. So... 81¾
5,000 Del. & H.R. 7s.101	7 Panama... 113½
1,000 O. & M. Con.S. 88	100 M. & St. P...b3. 45¾
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30	100 do... 45½
5,000 do...b.c. 30	200 Del., L. & W... 99½
20,000 B., H. & Erie Guar...b.c. 40	50 do... 99⅝
14,000 M. & E. 1st...104½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 90
2,000 do... 105	20 Chic. & Alton... 103¾
5,000 C. & N. W. C... 89⅝	15 do... 104
20,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B... 85	50 do... 104½
	100 N. J. Southern... 8½
	100 St. L. K.C. & N.Pf. 30

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 10-40 reg...	113	800 Union Pacific...	30¾
400 Canton...	77	1000 do...b3.	30⅞
30 Consol. Coal...	51	1300 do...	30¾
100 W. Union...b3.	76⅝	1200 do...	30⅞
2,800 do...	76¼	500 do...b3.	31
500 do...	76⅜	900 do...	30¾
1100 do...	76½	1700 do...s3.	30⅞
1200 do...	76⅝	1200 do...	31
1000 do...	76½	400 do...	31⅛
1200 do...	76⅝	300 do...	30⅞
300 do...s3.	76⅜	1000 do...	30¾
300 do...	76⅝	900 do...	30⅝
300 Quicksilver...	30	800 do...	30½
20 Am. Express...	60	200 do...	30⅝
100 Mich. Cen...	80½	200 do...	30⅜
30 Pittsburg...	87	300 North-western.c.	60½
100 Pac. Mail...b15.	41⅛	100 do...	60⅜
500 do...	41⅛	300 do...	60⅝
400 do...b3.	41¼	300 do...	60⅞
300 do...	41⅛	300 do...	60⅜
300 do...	41¼	100 do...	60⅛
100 do...b10.	41¼	300 do...	60⅝
300 do...b3.	41⅛	300 do...	60⅝
200 do...	41⅛	300 do...	60¾
600 do...	41⅜	100 N. W. Pf...b3.	74½
400 do...	41⅜	100 do...	74
800 do...	41⅜	100 do...	74¼
2500 do...	41¾	100 do...	74⅛
700 do...b10.	42	100 do...	74½
3100 do...	42	100 do...b20.	74⅜
200 do...	42½	100 do...b20.	74¼
100 do...	42¼	1000 St. Paul...	45⅞
100 do...b10.	42⅛	300 do...	45⅝
1200 do...	42	100 do...	45⅝
1400 do...	42⅛	400 do...	45⅝
50 do...	41⅞	100 do...	45¾
300 do...b10.	42	500 do...	45½
500 do...c.	42	400 do...	45¼
400 do...s3.	41¾	4000 do...	45⅝
400 do...	41¾	450 do...	45⅞
200 do...	41⅞	11 do...	46
300 do...	41⅞	150 St. Paul Pf...b3.	71
700 N. Y. C. & Hud...	100⅛	100 do...	71¼
100 do...	100⅛	100 Chic., B. & Q...	99
200 do...	100⅜	50 do...	98¾
50 do...	100⅛	100 Toledo & Wab...	53½
200 do...	100½	200 do...	53⅜
100 do...	100⅛	300 do...	53⅝
600 do...b3.	100⅜	300 do...	53⅜
200 do...b3.	100⅛	300 do...	53⅝
200 do...	100½	100 do...	53⅜
200 do...	100⅛	700 do...	53⅝
300 Rock Island...	103½	100 do...s3.	53⅜
700 do...	103⅝	200 do...	53⅞
100 do...	103⅝	100 do...	53¾
100 do...	103⅝	800 do...	53½
500 do...	104	600 do...	53⅝
200 do...	103⅞	500 do...	53⅜
200 do...	104⅜	200 do...	53½
100 do...	104⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...c.	31⅞
1500 Lake Shore...	80⅞	500 do...	32
400 do...b3.	81	200 do...	32⅛
400 do...	80⅞	200 do...b3.	32¼
1200 do...	81	450 do...	32⅛
500 do...	81⅛	300 do...	32¼
500 do...	81⅛	200 do...	32½
500 do...	81⅜	100 do...b3.	32⅜
500 do...b3.	81½	50 N. Y., N. H. & H...	123½
500 do...	81⅝	300 Han. & St. Jo...	30
400 do...	81⅜	300 do...	29⅞
800 do...	81⅜	100 do...	30⅛
200 do...	81⅜	500 do...	30⅜
700 do...s3.	81⅜	300 do...	30⅛
1400 do...	81¼	400 do...	30
200 do...b3.	81¼	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf...	40
500 do...s3.	81¼	400 C., C. & I. C...	29⅜
400 do...	81⅜	700 do...	29½
100 Del., L. & W...	99¼	100 do...b10.	29⅝
400 Bos., H. & Erie...	3¼	500 do...	29½
1500 do...	3⅜	900 do...	29⅜
100 Morris & Es...c.	90½		

MONDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday (compared with the previous week) on the most important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

Banks.	Dec. 27. Deposits.	Dec. 27. Greenbacks.	Jan. 3. Deposits.	Jan. 3. Greenbacks.
New-York	$8,891,400	$905,200	$8,524,400	$1,254,800
Manhat'n.	5,051,800	1,392,200	6,766,700	2,193,300
Mercht's'.	8,796,000	1,978,000	8,281,900	1,387,200
Mechn'cs'	3,620,300	1,016,700	3,688,900	1,101,800
Union....	3,379,400	303,400	3,492,600	449,000
America..	6,827,200	1,187,300	6,561,900	1,101,500
Phœnix..	3,224,400	560,300	3,337,100	515,000
City....	4,461,700	627,000	4,682,800	1,090,000
T'desm'ns	1,456,700	308,500	1,608,700	462,000
Fulton....	1,173,600	361,800	1,122,700	354,700
Chemical.	6,719,400	1,757,600	6,268,100	1,582,000
Mer. Ex..	2,209,100	774,800	2,429,600	791,500
Gallatin..	3,181,200	670,200	2,947,100	483,300
Butchers'.	1,548,000	250,000	1,809,800	478,500
Mec.&T's.	1,166,200	275,500	1,259,200	340,300
Greenw'h	799,100	69,100	907,400	57,300
Leath M's	2,617,200	289,300	2,716,800	416,000
7th Ward.	890,200	250,600	877,600	254,400
State.....	3,341,000	741,900	3,145,500	651,800
Am. Ex..	6,662,500	1,271,700	7,815,600	1,905,800
Com'erce.	8,408,100	3,032,600	9,160,900	3,451,500
Broadw'y.	3,633,100	953,500	3,783,300	866,600
Mercant'e	1,874,800	438,500	2,158,800	529,400
Pacific....	1,505,300	393,800	1,592,400	422,700
Republic.	3,340,000	678,100	3,737,600	761,000
Chatham.	2,252,900	552,400	2,432,300	479,200
People's..	1,101,400	82,500	1,092,800	71,300
N. Amer.	1,741,300	193,000	1,784,200	192,000
Hanover..	2,805,200	722,000	2,821,700	472,300
Irving....	2,892,000	549,000	2,753,000	515,000
Metrop'n.	6,981,400	1,596,500	7,388,800	1,043,600
Citizens'..	1,182,500	324,000	1,279,900	372,600
Nassau...	1,972,000	259,100	1,914,000	225,200
Market...	1,671,500	410,800	1,680,500	374,400
St. Nich's.	946,500	347,800	950,300	378,200
Shoe&L'r.	2,189,500	663,300	2,200,000	683,300
Corn Ex..	2,257,000	432,000	1,416,800	569,000
Contin'al.	1,017,300	304,000	1,142,300	242,000
Oriental..	1,084,000	144,100	1,613,800	146,300
Marine...	1,948,700	492,600	1,761,300	303,000
Import'rs.	11,854,400	4,193,900	12,751,500	2,596,500
Park.....	13,439,700	3,351,800	14,469,400	3,243,200
Mech. As.	825,100	220,400	871,900	192,300
Grocers'..	515,200	154,500	515,200	154,500
N. River.	821,200	205,100	792,800	202,000
E. River..	518,700	107,100	542,400	148,000
Mfs'&M's	802,600	204,400	747,700	143,200
4th Nat'l.	12,469,100	3,967,500	14,194,600	4,102,600
Cen.Nat'l.	2,953,000	841,000	3,278,000	944,000
2d Nat'l..	1,114,000	393,000	1,171,000	363,000
9th Nat'l.	5,543,600	1,216,800	5,956,900	1,329,600
1st Nat'l.	4,433,100	703,900	4,899,400	805,400
3d Nat'l..	4,193,100	1,201,000	4,591,800	1,035,000
NY.N.Ex	799,500	214,900	844,300	248,800
10th Nat'l	644,600	278,200	961,200	357,500
Bow'yNat	846,000	301,000	876,000	293,000
N.Y. City	905,000	250,000	905,000	250,000
Ger. Am.	4,801,100	584,700	4,769,400	754,300
DryG.Bk.	1,802,900	409,100	1,780,900	301,400
Total.	$195,152,100	$44,664,000	$205,399,500	$46,453,100

The January Coupons on the First Mortgage of the Atlantic and Pacific (formerly South Pacific) $7,000,000, 3 ₱ cent. Gold, are promptly paid in Gold, as announced in our Dividend list New Year's Day. The Land Mortgage of $2,925,000 is held chiefly by the Boston and New-York Directors, who voluntarily extend the Coupons. The Company promptly paid on $3,000,000 Seconds of the leased Road, Missouri Pacific, and will promptly pay the February Coupons on $7,000,000 Firsts of the same leased line.

There was renewed excitement in the Stock and Gold markets this morning on upward bound prices, and a very large business, as on Saturday, was done at the advance. Before the close of the early Board of the Exchange prices for the Railroads weakened ½@1 ₱ cent., and the sales of Gold fell from 111¾ to 111¼@111⅛ ₱ cent. The theory seemed to be that some of the great *Bulls* who put up the market so rapidly at the close of last week attempted to realize on part of their holdings, but finding the market somewhat reluctant subsequently changed their tactics. The buying at the Second Board was better, but after the adjournment, and before the final close of business, the quotations were generally tame, comparing as follows with the last figures of Saturday:

Closing Quotations—Jan. 5.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115⅝	116¼
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83	$4 82½
New-York Central and Hudson	100¾	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	104¼
Pacific Mail	40⅞	41⅝
St. Paul Common	44⅝	45⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	32⅛
Western Union	76	76½
Union Pacific	32⅛	30¾
Lake Shore	80⅝	81¼
Toledo and Wabash	53¼	53½
Harlem	120	119½
North-west	59⅞	60¾
North-west Preferred	74½	74¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	29½	29⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	60	60½
Delaware and Lackawanna	100	99⅝
Central New-Jersey	99	99
Panama	113	*111
St. Paul Preferred	69¾	71½

*Ex-Dividend.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold $1,159,000 Principal of the Public Debt of the United States, and paid $403,000 Gold Interest to-day. The 5 per cents. of 1858-1874 are now being presented at Washington for redemption, and when not exchanged for the New 5 per cents., they are paid by Gold Check on the Sub-Treasury here.

There was very little alteration in Foreign Exchange from Saturday. The terms on London are still 1 ₱ cent. below the points at which it would pay the Banker to ship American Gold Coin: 60 days' Bills $4 82½ to the £ sterling, and Sight $4 86½@$4 87 to the dollar. The demand at present is chiefly from the Banking-houses to cover their collections of January Dividends on Bonds and Stocks owned abroad.

Money is 7 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, and 7 to 9 ₱ cent. for strictly prime Merchant paper.

There was a further considerable rise in Pennsylvania Central Stock in the Philadelphia market to-day. The price comes 97@97¼ ₱ cent. The Reading Stock is 110 ₱ cent. ex dividend. Lehigh Stock 85@85¼ ₱ cent.

The following are the prices at the close of the day, for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117	5-20 reg., '67	115½
5-20 reg., '62	113	5-20 coup., '67	116¼
5-20 coup., '62	113½	5-20 reg., '68	115½
Called Bonds, '62	112	5-20 coup., '68	115¾
5-20 reg., '64	113½	10-40 reg.	112½
5-20 coup., '64	114½	10-40 coup.	114
5-20 reg., '65	114½	5s coup., '81	111½
5-20 coup., '65	116	6s currency	114
5-20 reg., n. i.,'65	114¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. E. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	116	117
Pennsylvania Central	97	97¼
Reading	110	110½
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23	23¼
Northern Central	30	..
Lehigh Navigation	85	85¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	92

The progress of new Railroad construction in the United States for the year 1873 is carefully reported in the *Railway Monitor*, issued monthly by Messrs. Dana & Co., from the office of the *Financial Chronicle*, No. 79 William street. The additional mileage for the year is found to be 4,190 miles, which, at the average rate of $40,000 per mile, is the equivalent of *one hundred and sixty-seven million of dollars*, as invested in this great interest during the year. The increased mileage is not so large by one-third as in the previous year, when 6,511 miles were added to the system; but, added to the previous rapid increase since the close of the war in 1865, eight years ago, *the system is doubled in mileage*, and more than doubled in Money value. The mileage was then 35,085 miles. It is now 71,564 miles. The sectional increased construction in the eight years is as follows:

	1865. Miles.	1873. Miles.
New-England	3,834	5,462
Middle States	8,539	14,209
Western	12,847	33,906
Southern	9,632	15,316
Pacific	233	2,671
Total miles	35,085	71,564

Mr. J. C. Mersereau, the Register of the New-York Gold Room has favored us, as usual, with the New-Year, with his very neat and compact manual of the fluctuations in and clearings of the Gold sales of the year 1873, added to his previous reports from the year 1862 to the close of the year 1873, inclusive. The Manual is in the pocket-book form, and contains, by way of appendix, a complete list of the membership of the Gold Room and of the Stock Exchange.

The Superintendent of State Banking at Albany has called for the Quarterly report of the condition of the Banks, as at the close of business on Saturday week, Dec. 27.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed settlements at the Custom-house, both in respect to Invoice values, and rates of Customs, to be made, for British, German, and French account, at the Mint rates of 4 dollars 86 cents 6½ mills to the £ sterling; 19 cents and 3 mills to the franc, and 23 cents 8 and one-fifth mills to the mark, respectively.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	2	Tar, bbls.	100
Copper, bbls.	54	Molasses, bbls.	2,828
Copper, cakes	588	Leather, sides	4,777
Cotton, bales	10,040	Tallow, pks.	452
Flour, bbls.	14,403	Grease, pks.	305
Wheat, bushels	81,980	Stearine, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	6,500	Beef, pks.	169
Oats, bushels	22,400	Pork, pks.	2,461
Peas, bushels	285	Cut-meats, pks.	2,422
Clover-seed, bags	84	Lard, tcs.	2,488
Dried Fruit, pks.	58	Butter, pks.	1,950
Eggs, bbls.	296	Cheese, pks.	1,176
Beans, bbls.	319	Dressed Hogs, No.	628
Flax, bales	87	Rice, pks.	252
Hides, No.	11,488	Tea, pks.	6,895
Hides, bdls.	605	Starch, pks.	120
Skins, No.	300	Tobacco, hhds.	503
Skins, bales	9	Tobacco, pks.	1,062
Resin, bbls.	237	Wool, bales	563
Spirits Turp., bbls.	16	Whisky, bbls.	1,102

BEES-WAX—Has been held more firmly on the basis of 30c.@31½c. for Yellow, with a comparatively good inquiry reported.

BRICKS—Meet with a comparatively moderate sale, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey at $6 50@$7; Up-river at $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@ $8 25. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@ $16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimores, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $6 @$6 25; Jersey at $8 50@$9; Up-river at $8 25@ $9 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 25; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19 @$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly since our last, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@ 17½c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $11; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request at very firm prices, with quite moderate offerings noted. Sales have been reported here of 999 bags by the Merrimac (placed a few days since, but not previously made public) on private terms. And at Baltimore, recently, 4,000 bags by the Clifton, 2,800 bags by the Echo, and 1,213 bags by the Grey Eagle, on private terms. And at New-Orleans, 4,300 bags by the George O'Neal at 25⅝c., gold, and 2,500 bags (a resale) on private terms. The stock in first hands here this evening comprises 35,392 bags Rio and Santos, 6,543 bags do. at Baltimore, 3,500 bags do. at Charleston, 3,070 bags do. at Savannah, and 5,800 bags do. at Galveston. Other kinds scarce and wanted at full prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23¾c.@24c.; fair, 25c.@25¼c.; good, 26c.@ 26¼c.; prime, 26¾c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@28¼c., gold; Java, 31c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@27½c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A moderately active demand prevails for early delivery on the basis of former figures, with sales reported of 1,867 bales, including 531 bales to shippers, 213 bales to spinners, and 1,123 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery an active business has been reported, but at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,800 bales, (of which 4,4009 bales were on Saturday evening, and 16,400 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 11-32c.; February, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; March, 16 9-32c.; April, 16 11-16c.@16⅝c.; May, 17⅛c.@17 3-16c.; and June at 17 21-32c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 10,040 bales, including 5,045 bales from Norfolk, 1,510 bales from Savannah, 864 bales from New-Orleans, 2,002 bales from Charleston, 619 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 40,487 bales, and thus far this week, 65,266 bales, against 67,999 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,998,531 bales, against 1,770,437 bales for same time last year. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 17,285 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,098 bales. Stock—In New-York, 90,138 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 772,395 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13¾	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been selling moderately within the reduced range of from 27c.@31c. for ordinary to choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 27c.@29c. Limed quiet at 17c.@21c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement reported in State and Western Flour at generally a shade better prices, particularly for low grade stock, which has been in most request. The export inquiry for Shipping Extras has been much brisker, in part for forward delivery, at an advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. [illegible] bbls., of all grades, [illegible] No. 2 at $4 [illegible] very fancy Superfine State and Western, $6 00@$6 25, chiefly at $6 25@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 85@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$7 20, chiefly at $7@$7 15; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 20 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were about 5,300 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, for early delivery, at the current rates, and 2,000 bbls. shipping Extra Western, February delivery, at $7 15@ $7 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 25
Extra State	6 00@ 8 25
Extra City	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 20
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 25@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 00@11 00

Southern Flour has been in rather more demand at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon and California Flour inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 50@ $5 90 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 540 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in light supply and good demand at from $4 10@$4 50 for Ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 60@ $4 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 500 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been moderately sought after since our last, at $1 58@$1 65 for coarse; $1 65@$1 70 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ₱ 100 lbs. Oatmeal at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive within the range of from $3@$3 40 for State, and $3 35@$3 55 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been fairly active, particularly for Raisins, which have been quoted higher, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported of 6,000 bxs. Layer Raisins on private terms, closing at $2 75; 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $2 75; 250 bxs. Valencia do., part at 16¼c.@10½c.; 100 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c., and 20 casks Turkey Prunes at 12⅛c.

GRAIN—A much more confident demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, at an advance of about 2c. a bushel. The dealings have been checked, to some extent, by the restricted offerings of the better grades. The higher range of gold has tended to stimulate purchases. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention, and has been held more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 167,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 64@$1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring; $1 63@$1 64 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 65½ for choice No. 1 North-west do.; $1 62@$1 63 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 62 for strictly prime do., in store; $1 60@$1 62 for No. 2 North-west do., the latter rate for choice; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 60 for strictly prime; $1 56@$1 62 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 65@$1 70 for White Spring; $1 62@$1 67 for Red Western; $1 67@$1 68 for Amber do.; $1 68 for Amber State; and $1 85, in part, for White Western....Corn has been more sought after, mainly for shipment, at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. The business has been mainly in sound old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 84c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 84¼c.@85c. for good to very choice do., afloat, chiefly at 84¼c. for average samples; 80c.@85c. for inferior to choice new do. do....Rye quoted steady, on a moderate demand; sales, 4,500 bushels State at $1 04@$1 06 ₱ bushel....Barley has been in more request, and held firmly, with sales reported of about 25,000 bushels within the range of $1 75@$1 80 for good to very choice Canada West; $1 45 for fair ordinary Western; and $1 57 for four-rowed State.... Barley-malt quiet, and somewhat nominal....Oats have been in reduced stock and good demand at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels at 63c.@64c. for fair to very choice Mixed Western; 63c.@64½c. for White do.; 62c.@63c. for Mixed State; 62c. for Black do....Feed has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $22@ $28 ₱ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1874. Jan. 5.	1873. Dec. 29.	1872. Jan. 6.
Wheat, bushels	1,271,158	1,318,676	1,269,695
Corn, bushels	1,180,910	1,387,524	5,140,520
Oats, bushels	551,313	348,685	1,303,062
Barley, bushels	209,399	219,945	599,166
Rye, bushels	759	359	39,860
Peas, bushels	16,768	16,071	5,292
Malt, bushels	38,765	39,021	191,780
Grand total bush.	3,208,072	3,080,281	8,640,175

Stocks of Wheat, Flour, and Corn held in Granary at Liverpool, Dec. 31.

	Flour, bbls.	Flour, sacks.	Wheat, qrs.	Total Wheat and Flour, equal bushels.	Maize, qrs.
1873..	37,000	40,000	165,000	....	54,000
1872..	26,144	23,206	391,370	3,328,144	332,775
1871..	82,949	41,154	513,481	4,674,928	152,491
1870..	100,515	20,879	363,304	3,427,800	53,966

Stocks of Flour, Wheat, and Corn at London, Dec. 31.

	Flour, bbls. 196 lbs.	Flour, sks. 280 lbs.	Wheat, qrs.	Total Wheat and Flour, equal bush.	Corn, qrs.
1873..	240,000	....	300,000	....	50,000
1872..	141,010	109,595	309,935	3,666,176	118,800
1871..	115,860	104,092	508,635	5,127,512	15,066
1870..	108,700	100,836	370,200	3,972,096	71,327

Stocks of Grain at Stettin.

	1873. Dec. 15. Qrs.	1872. Dec. 7. Qrs.	1871. Dec. 31. Qrs.
Wheat	25,000	21,000	45,500
Barley	2,400	6,000	5,500
Rye	30,000	90,000	42,500
Oats	1,000	7,500	5,500
Peas	....	1,800	1,000
Grand total	58,400	126,300	100,000

HAY AND STRAW—Have been selling slowly, with Prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for City use; Rye Straw at 65c.@75c.; Wheat do. at 60c.; Oat do. at 75c. ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Bale Hay, $26@ $28; good Bale Hay, $23@$25; good shipping, $20; Common shipping, $15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12; Oat Straw, $15, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,200 bales sold at 2 9-16c. currency, short credit; market otherwise quiet.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after, at about former rates. Sales, 300 Dry Central American, 1,045 Dry Matamoras, 700 Red River Kips, and 1,100 City Slaughtered on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A very moderate demand has been noted for Laths, on the basis of $1 75@ $1 90 for Eastern, ₱ thousand....Lime has been rather quiet, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 50@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been moderately inquired for, with Eastern quoted at $16@$18, for cargoes, and $18@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@ $38; White Pine Boards, $25@$31; Black Walnut, 7c. @50c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady; 100 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 74c.@76c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 20c.@23c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@ 23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 66c.@77c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but quiet, on the basis of $2 45@$2 55 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Wilmington Tar, 50 bbls. sold at $3 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 106 bbls., in lots, at 41½c.@42c. ₱ gallon; market steady. ....Deliveries, 579 bbls. Resin, 69 bbls. Tar, and 31 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 75,322 bbls. Resin, 3,321 bbls. Tar, and 5,010 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in some demand on the basis of 5½c., in bulk, with 5⅜c. asked....Refined quiet; quoted here at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and at Philadelphia at 13½c....Refined, in cases, inactive at 18¾c.@ 19c....Naphtha quoted at 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted higher, closing firmly, with sales reported for early delivery of small lots of inspected new Western Mess at $16 50@$16 75; 50 bbls. uninspected medium do. at $16; 150 bbls. uninspected Prime Mess at $14 75; 300 bbls. inspected do. at $15; and 50 bbls. do. Extra Prime at $13 62½ ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess, March deliveries, at $16 50, closing at $16 62½ @$16 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7⅝c. and Western at 6¼c.@6⅞c. ₱ lb....A better demand has been noted for Cut-meats at firm rates, with sales reported of 10 tcs. bagged Hams, 11½ lbs., at 13¼c.; small lots of tierced Pickled Hams on the basis of 10c. for 15-lb. averages; 1,000 City Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10c.; 1,400 do. Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12c. for 14@12-lb. averages; 500 fresh Hams, 12 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 bxs. Short Cut Hams, 16 lbs., at 9¾c.; 15 bxs. Clear Bellies, 16 lbs., at 9¼c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 500 fresh Bellies, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 9c.; 500 Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9½c.; 30,000 lbs. do. at 9⅝c.@10c. for light averages; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, 11 lbs., at 6⅞c., and 100 bbls. Pigs' Tongues on private terms....Bacon has been in fair request, but the light offerings, especially of Long Clear, and the firmer views of holders have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported of 60 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c.; 100 bxs. Western do., at 8⅜c.; 300 bxs. Western Short Clear at 8 3-16c.@8 5-16c., closing at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Long and Short Clear quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. for January, and 8¾c.@9c. for February....Lard has advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a good demand, and reduced offering of stock, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. fair to strictly prime Western Steam at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¼c.; 120 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅞c., now quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8 7-16c.@8½c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 9⅛c.; 3,250 tcs. do., February, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 9⅝c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in fair demand at previous quotations, with sales reported of 300 bbls., chiefly Extra Mess, on the basis of $11 50 ₱ bbl. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50 @$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate request at $24@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls., in lots....Butter has been moderately inquired for, and quoted steady. Welsh tubs and good to choice roll stock have been in special favor. We quote the range from 26c.@40c. for fair to strictly choice State, and near-by products at 40c.@45c. for choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 22c.@34c. for the range of Western, including Rolls at 27c. @32c....Cheese has been in fair request, mainly for home trade purposes, at firm prices. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15c., chiefly at 14¼c.@14½c. for good to fine; 14¾c.@15c. for fine to very choice, and 12½c.@14¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@14c.; Western product at 9c.@13¼c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in rather more demand, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$8 75 for fair to choice; Patna and Rangoon at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@ $3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been rather inactive, yet held firmly, with Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 05; Cassia at 24¼c.@25c.; Cloves at 34½c.@ 35c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@23c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger at 11½c. @13c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm, but less active, at the advanced figures last quoted. Refiners have been operating with less freedom. Sales have been reported of 566 hhds. and 10,000 bags, including 522 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅜c.; 44 hhds. good Common Refining Cuba at 7¾c., and 10,000 bags Manila at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 15 and 13, 8¼c.@8⅝c. [illegible] Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with [illegible] A's at 9⅝c.@10c.; Yellow, at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] strictly prime at [illegible] tcs. prime Western sold at 8¾c.; and 10 tcs. Tallow stock on private terms....And of Grease, 200 tcs. White at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been very quiet on the basis of $1 05@$1 10, currency, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to 97c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights, at about previous figures. The offerings of Produce were mostly of Grain, Flour, Cotton, and Bacon. In the chartering line trade has been slow, and rates rather less firm....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,300 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ₱ lb., as it runs; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; 500 bales do. (through freight) at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 12,000 bushels Wheat (by an outside steamer) at 11½d., in bulk, with 12d. reported bid, to the regular lines; 1,500 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 3,500 Staves on private terms, and 140 hhds. Tobacco at 45s.@47s. 6d. Also, a Norwegian bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. ₱ bbl., and three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; and two ships, 1,511 and 1,383 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 150 bbls. Flour, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d.; 8,000 bushels do. (late Saturday,) at 12d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 300 tcs. and 200 bbls. Pork, at 10s. and 7s., and 107 bbls. Oil, at 10s....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, at 12¼d. ₱ bushel; 500 bxs. Bacon, at 55s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 50s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 631 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter. Also, three ships, 1,516, 1,387, and 1,255 tons, and a bark, 395 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, and a British bark, 589 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, also on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 55s. Also a German bark, 524 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Amsterdam or Rotterdam direct, a Norwegian bark, 522 tons, hence, with about 16,000 cases Petroleum at 18d....For Belle Isle and orders, a bark, 277 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Barcelona, an American brig, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and a British brig, 209 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. do., reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, an American brig, 508 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 35c.; 100 bbls. do. at 7s., and Staves, to complete cargo, on private terms. ....The New-York *Maritime Register*—conducted by Messrs. Smith, Young & Co.—has entered on its sixth year of publication with an assured position in its special line of business journalism, and with steadily increasing popularity as the representative of the mercantile marine interests of the country.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1874.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; 126 cars of horned Cattle were on sale, of these 263 head were transferred across the Hudson to One Hundredth Street Yards; the remainder were sold off from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 to 11¼ cwt. On Sunday and Monday forenoon trade in Beeves was slow at One Hundredth Street Yards. Owing to difficulty of transit for the past few days on the Pennsylvania Central the Morris & Waixel stock came through on the Central New-York, and the unusual influx overburdened the market, and when business closed there were still herds unsold. Prices ranged from 9¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 10½ cwt.; quality generally rather coarse, with a few good Steers on the top. Milch Cows were merely nominal from $30 @$75 ₱ head, there being no actual sales. Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold from $8 50@$9 ₱ head. Sheep were slow from 5¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lambs at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed not quoted at noon; Western Dressed opened from 6½c.@ 7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

T. Gilles sold for self 39 good Illinois Steers from 12c. @12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 44 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 10¼ cwt. J. Swift sold for self 21 State Oxen from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 8 to 10½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann 111 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. P. Cary sold for H. M. Chase 116 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, with a good top, from 10½c.@11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Held on sale for E. Brookes, 31 State Steers. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 121 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for Scott & Co., 122 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Seery & Ryan sold for selves 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Ferguson & Rowe 93 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 45 good Illinois Steers from 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 33 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 14 poor State Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Held on sale 45 Illinois Steers. The horned Cattle forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. numbered 1,154 head, and were sold as follows: D. Waixel sold for said company 75 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@ 12c. ₱ lb. M. Lauderbach sold 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb. and $1—on weight 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 82 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Held on sale, 92 Illinois Steers. S. Schuster sold 76 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Held on sale, 80 Texan Steers, 32 and 14 Illinois Steers. H. Myer sold 81 Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Held on sale, 32 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold 121 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 124 Illinois Steers, from common to good, at 10¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 11 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 10½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 52 Illinois Steers. S. Moses sold 68 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 67 Illinois Steers. W. Sigel sold 124 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 60 Sheep, weight 7,540 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 6,280 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 17,660 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 6,850 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 202 Sheep, weight 14,960 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 1,367 Sheep, weight 117,670 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 568 Sheep, weight 56,130 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 175 Sheep, weight 15,010 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 193 Sheep, weight 16,410 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 174 Sheep, weight 16,290 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 17,800 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves at $8 50 ₱ head; 5 Calves for $45; 4 Calves at $9 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, P. Lerch sold 376 Sheep, weight 32,520 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 16,540 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 82 Sheep, weight 7,980 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 458 Sheep, weight 35,830 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Ewes, weight 2,500 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 90 Sheep, weight 8,110 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 967 Sheep, weight 93,698 lbs., at — ₱ lb.; 211 Sheep, weight 18,090 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 153 Sheep, weight 16,000 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 85 Lambs, weight 6,420 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. T. M. Reid sold 78 coarse Ohio Hogs, weight 13,930 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Held on sale, 6½ cars of good quality Ohio Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 5, 1874: 1,658 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 305 Veals, 250 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 3, 1874: 7,110 Sheep, 56 Cows, 16 Calves, 15 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 3, 1873: 6,585 Sheep and Lambs, 18,766 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Cattle market—Demand good at full prices; sales, 3,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 50@$8; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $4@$5 50. Sheep firmer; sales, 3,000 head at $4@$7. Hogs—Demand fair, prices advanced; sales, 7,000 at $8@$8 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22, spot or January; $1 24¼, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 16¼; Rejected, $1 08@$1 10. Corn active and higher at 54⅜c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or January; 55⅜c., February; 62c., May; Rejected, old, 51c.@52½c.; new, 46c.@47c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 39c. for No. 2, spot; 40¼c. February; Rejected, 34½c.@35. Rye unchanged at 77c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged for No. 2 Fall at $1 42@$1 45; No. 3 Spring active and higher at $1 20@$1 25. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 93½c. spot, 94c. buyer during the week. Pork advanced, and in fair demand at $14 50, spot; $15, February; $15 45, March. Lard in fair demand and higher at $8 60, spot; $8 87½, February; $9 15, March. Bulk Meats in good demand at 5½c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders, spot; sales at 6c., February; 6⅜c., March, all loose; Short Rib Middles, loose, 7¼c., spot; 7⅝c., February. Green Meats strong at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Shoulders; Short Ribs, 7c. Hams, 8¾c.@8⅞c. for 16 lbs. average, 9¼c. for 15 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 35@ $6 50 for mixed to choice shipping lots. Receipts—16,000 bbls. Flour, 199,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand for low and medium grades; prices unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 22@ $1 22½; No. 3 Fall at $1 44. Corn firm; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 51½c. at east side, on track; 52c.@54c. in elevator; 54½c., January; 60c., March. Oats active and higher; No. 2 sold at 42c.@42½c. at east side, on track; 43c.@43½c. in elevator. Barley steady; sales of Iowa Spring at $1 10@$1 15. Rye dull and unchanged at 80c.@81c. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork firm at $14 50@$15. Dry-salted Meats firmer; City cured held higher; sales Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. sales of country Shoulders, 15 days old, at 5⅝c.; ditto, 40 days old, at 6c., February; City Shoulders sold at 6c., seller and buyer March; Clear Sides at 8¼c., March. Bacon—Nominally higher but little out of smoke; jobbing and order lots sold at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides; sales of Clear Sides at 9c. for last half of January. Lard firm at 8¼c., spot; 8½c., February. Live Hogs firm; sales shipping lots at $4 85@$5; packers at $5 20@$5 40. Cattle quiet and offerings poor. Through Texans sold at $1 50@$3; good to Prime Texan and Indian at $3@ $3 50; good to choice native Steers at $4 25@$5 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs, 1,700 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 26,721 bushels; Corn, 32,400 bushels; Oats, 45,854 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 32,400 bushels; Oats, 43,400 bushels. Flour steady; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@ $8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in good demand; sales of 20,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 48; do. No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 42; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 36; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn in good request by car lots at 70c. Oats quiet; Western held at 48c.@50c. Barley scarce the bulk in the market held by maltsters, and but little doing; Canada, $1 55@$1 65; Western, $1 60. Other articles unchanged. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 381,972 bushels; Corn, 251,965 bushels; Oats, 82,104 bushels; Barley, 118,123 bushels; Rye, 973 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 85@$1 90; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85@$1 87; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 75; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 70; Western Amber, $1 50@$1 55. Corn strong; Southern White, 77c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@ 80c.; Mixed Western, 79c.@80c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 50c.@54c.; Western, 50c.@53c. Rye firm at 90c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and quiet. Mess Pork, $16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides scarce at 8¾c. Lard firm at 8¾c.@9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Coffee very strong at 25c.@27c. Whisky quiet at 97c. Western Butter unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is offered at $35. Flour steady; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$8; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$10. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 60@$1 72; White, $1 70@$1 85. Rye steady at 92c. [illegible]

[illegible] Beef Hams, [illegible]; Smoked Hams, 11c.@12c.; Hams in pickle, 10c.@11c. Petroleum dull; Crude, [illegible]; Refined, 13½c.@13¾c. Whisky steady at 96c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat firm and scarce; sales at $1 45@ $1 55. Corn quiet but steady at 56c.@58c. Rye firm at 95c. Oats dull at 43c.@48c. Barley firm at $1 55@ $1 60. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork nominal at $15 50. Lard firm; Steam held at 8⅝c.; sales of Kettle at 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; sales, Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. for packed. Bacon firm at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats steady; sales, Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Hams sold at 8¾c.@9c. for 18 and 16 lb. averages. Live Hogs in fair demand, ranging from $5 25@$5 57; light shipping Hogs range from $5 25@$5 35. Receipts—9,000 head. Shipments—2,800 head. Whisky active at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, and $10 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales, 5,600 bushels prime White Canada at $1 80, and 5,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels at 74c.@ 75c. Barley steady; sales, 3,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 65. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $22@$24, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 61; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 52½; Extra White Michigan, $1 62; No. 2 Canal Red at $1 43. Corn dull; sales High Mixed at 59c. cash and January; 62c. February; 63½c. March; new, 56½c.; Low Mixed new, 56½c.; no grade, 57c.; new, 55c. Oats steady; sales of No. 1 at 48c.; No. 2 at 44½c. Seeds—Clover sold at $5 20. Dressed Hogs weak at $6@$6 35. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments none.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—Flour fairly active at $6 25@$7. Wheat firm at $1 45@$1 60. Corn in good demand at 53c.@55c. Oats steady at 47c.@50c. Provisions steady and in small demand; Pork held at $15 50 @$16. Lard steady; sales of Tierce at 9¼c.@9½c.; Keg, 10¼c.@10½c.; Steam, 8⅝c. Bulk Meats steady; sales Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.@94.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 65c.@66c. for old Mixed; 62c.@63c. for new. Oats quiet; sales, No. 1 State at 48c.; No. 2 at 46c. Petroleum firm and steady at 11c. for Standard White in car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 38c. Resin quiet, with no sales reported. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, and $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 15.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 18,931 bales; gross, 18,931 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,387 bales; to France, 2,560 bales; coastwise, 2,975 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales; stock, 277,563 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet; good grades firm; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,861 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,168 bales; coastwise, 3,216 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,191 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton firm; demand active; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 3,603 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,626 bales; coastwise, 3,007 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 106,410 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,464 bales; exports coastwise, 476 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 68,120 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet and easy; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 2,905 bales; shipments, 3,376 bales; stock, 65,666 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107¼; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 103½. Erie Railway Shares, 43⅝; do., preferred, 68½. New-York Central, 93.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾ ₱ cent., or ¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 43¾ @44. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 55c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53,000. Erie Railway Shares, 43¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 65c.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—12.30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 67s. 6d. ₱ cwt., for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 67s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt., for new Cumberland cut.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Beef, 84s. ₱ tierce for new mess. Produce—Tallow, 39s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Bacon, 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt., for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £11@£11 10s. ₱ ton. Linseed-oil, £29 9s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—4, Moore vs. Valentine; 11, Kimball vs. Grant; 20, Daly vs. Stirling et al.; 52, Edwards vs. Hathaway; 55, Meade vs. Van Anden; 57, The People, &c., Jennys vs. Brennan; 281, Carpenter vs. Mance; 282, Roll vs. Lomas; 284, Telfair, &c., vs. Lasher; 285, Mathes vs. Neidig; 286, Molony vs. Damon; 287, Keller, &c., vs. Roche; 288, Van Brunt vs. Mattman; 289, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donohue, J.—8, Steward vs. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; 853, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 2556, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2301, Berrian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 455, Taylor et al. vs. Eastman; 771, Rigney vs. Hintermeister; 1783, Van Ness vs. Chittenden, Administrator, &c.; 663, Muller et al. vs. Bittner; 903, Wood vs. Healy et al.; 1003, Frank et al. vs. Fleischman et al.; 1005, Stuyvesant Bank vs. Babcock; 1007, Mzen vs. Grenelle et al.; 1017, Shakespeare vs. Warner et al.; 1027, Hodgeson et al. vs. Empire Transportation Company et al.; 1031, Post & Co. vs. Coles; 2781, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1037, Michaels et al. vs. Lazard et al.; 1039, Clifford vs. Caspar; 1641, The Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan; 1045, Holtz vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—2553, Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1325, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 285, Willett, Administrator, &c., vs. Kipp et al.; 809, Morris vs. Storer; 1236, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 1304, Douglass vs. Williams, impleaded; 1225, Shepherd vs. Richard; 586, Mass et al. vs. Huested; 452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 921, Duncan vs. Russell & E. Manufacturing Company; 476, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 952, Wann vs. Ashley; 994, Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.; 1,000, Autsch, Administrator, vs. Staten Island Ferry Company; 1,002, Kereny vs. Williams; 1,004, Pond vs. Dodworth; 1,006, McMahon vs. Connecticut Life Insurance Company; 1,008, Hoyt et al vs. Bonneville; 1010, Morrissey vs. Hanford.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—555½, Storer vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin, Survivor, vs. Hirsch; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Radde; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 894, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 673, Morey vs. Metropolitan Gas Light Company; 405, Borg vs. Barker et al.; 1339, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 1337, Justice vs. Lang et al.; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 1259, Berg vs. Beatty.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Lietch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 866, Kreynborg vs. O'Brien; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2077, Heitler vs. Act; 2346, Newitter vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 1791, Hagan vs. Dolan; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2008, Paine vs. Bergh; 2273, Beach vs. Blass; 920 Colgate vs. Rend; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe et al.; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—3936, Bartlett vs. Bogert; 1432, Nichols vs. Van Nostrand; 2512, Schweizer vs. Oppenheimer; 3046, Bedwin vs. Simonson; 3116, Brown vs. Heinberger; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; 3126, Wiggins vs. Jones; 3010, Harris vs. Johnston; 2098, Traital vs. Lindaw; 3036, Murtagh vs. Keyes; 3354, Dawley vs. Smith; 3796, Patterson vs. Bryant; 2676, Millville Manufacturing Company vs. Morehouse et al.; 3488, Ackerman vs. Stoessel; 3206, Bagley vs. Downs; 3678, Thomassilli vs. Claude.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 3128, O'Brien vs. Koehler; 3949, Young vs. John; 3418, Neil vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company; 3945, McKeon vs. McSorley; 3847, East River National Bank vs. Russell; 2881, Cohen vs. Adler; 2876, Wendell vs. Sarner et al.; 2901, Woolsey vs. Warshman et al.; 2981, Slattery vs. Keron; 2982, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3721, Jessop vs. Dewes; 3953, Michaelis et al. vs. Bruckner et al.; 4064, Hazlett et al. vs. Fowler et al.; 2871, Merchant vs. Mahon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3773, Mares vs. Seagrave et al.; 3938, Maas vs. Seagrave et al.; 3708, Clements vs. Chambers; 3434, Roberts vs. Bogert; 3796, Patterson vs. Bryant; 3200, Johnson vs. Rosensbock; 3447, Hamilton vs. Palmer; 4054, Cox et al. vs. Richards; 3580, Batjer et al. vs. Ludwig et al.; 2922, Hervey vs. Kerr; 3636, Frank vs. Kapff; 3815, Hulin vs. Smith et al.; 3797, Keeler vs. Pyne et al.; 3895, Minster vs. Lyon; 3868, Davenport vs. Harrison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, C. J.—Philip Vogel, Herman Schoelin, burglary; Adolf Seeger, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Raphael M. Seldis, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Richard Finley, James Campbell, et al., larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry Hanlon, Edwin Brady, larceny and receiving stolen goods; August J. Turcot, grand larceny; Frederick S. Beck, grand larceny; William Docey, grand larceny; Charles Stewart, grand larceny; Julius Oliver, grand larceny; Henry Johnson, grand larceny; Peter Smith, larceny from the person; James Fervisson, larceny from the person; Mary Gillespie, larceny from the person; Thomas Butler, false pretenses; William Docey, petit larceny; John Clinton, assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the ship Sapphire vs. Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, from the California Circuit Court, recently argued on a question of construction of the decree formerly made in the case, the court held that where, in a case of collision, the decree finds both vessels in fault, and divides the damages between them, if one vessel has shown no damage, it is, nevertheless, liable for half the damages and costs of the other, although that vessel was also at fault. Under this decision the Sapphire, the libeled ship, which as claimant could show no damage below, is held for half the damages of the Eurydice, the French ship, [illegible]

[illegible] opinion. In the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Fort, from the Circuit Court for Nebraska, the plaintiff engaged his son to work for the company as helper at a molding-machine, or as a common workman; but subsequently, without his consent, an agent or superintendent sent the lad aloft upon a ladder to adjust machinery. In obeying the order the boy lost an arm, which was torn off by a belt. On these facts the court held that the plaintiff could recover for the damage sustained by his child, as the employment at which he was put when hurt was not within his contract of service; also that if such a company is not the insurer of the lives and limbs of its employés, it does impliedly engage not to expose them to such hazards when it is not reasonable nor necessary to do so. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

Mr. Justice Bradley dissented, holding that both the superintendent and the lad were fellow-servants in a common employment, and that it is well settled there could be no recovery in such a case against the employer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter, &c., McConnell; application granted.
Snodgrass vs. Snodgrass; divorce granted.
Rutter vs. Jones; Archer vs. Smith; motions granted.
Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Godney; in the matter, &c., King's Bridge road; in the matter, &c. Brick; memorandums.
In the matter, &c., Coffee et al.; writ dismissed.
Schiffer, &c., vs. Brummer; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Wheeler vs. Smith; motion for reference granted.
Norwood vs. Resolute Fire Insurance Company; order granted.
Polye vs. Beringer; motion granted.
Well vs. Polye; Brown vs. Hoffman; motions granted.
Richardson vs. Barnes; order denying motion.

By Judge Freedman.

Risley vs. Smith; motion granted, upon payment of $10 costs, and without prejudice to the proceeding already had.
Noe vs. Christie; motion granted and execution set aside, with $10 costs. See opinion.
Dusenbury vs. Hoyt; reference ordered. See opinion.
The World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Bund, Hand in Hand et al.; motion for judgment on the frivolousness of the answer denied, with $10 costs.
Same vs. same; motion granted. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Davis vs. Greene County Iron Company; Davis vs. Galpin; Davis vs. Duryea; motions granted on terms. See memoranda.
National Bank of Rutland vs. Howe; case settled and filed.
Sayre vs. Turnbull; motion granted. See memorandum.
The People, &c., Clark vs. Green, &c.; an oral argument should be had in this matter.

OPENING OF JANUARY TERM.

All the various branches of the State courts opened for the January Term yesterday. Among the new Judges for this City and Judicial District, who took their positions on the Bench, were Judge Daniels, in the General Term of the Supreme Court; Judge Lawrence, in Chambers, and Judge Donohue, in Circuit, Part I., of the same court; Judge Speir, in General Term of the Superior Court, and Judge McAdam, in one of the Jury Terms of the Marine Court.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Judges of this court have adopted the following new rule: "In consequence of the general use of the copies referred to, and their too frequent illegible character, the following rule is adopted: Press copies of papers will not hereafter be received by the court, nor shall such press copies be deemed a good and sufficient service as between the parties or their attorneys, if returned within twenty-four hours." This rule to take effect on the 15th day of January, 1874. By order of all the Judges.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James E. H. Cornell, Francis T. Luqueer, and Theophilus A. Brouwer, Executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1877.
$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1884.
$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1891, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
$500 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bond.
$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 City of Louisville, Ky., 7 per cent. bonds, issued in aid of Paducah Railroad, $1,000 each.
140 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.
$750 United States Life Insurance Company Scrip.
42 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.
177 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
46 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
100 shares Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, $25 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 6, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Messina Lemons, landing ex Calabria on Cunard Dock; Malaga Lemons, ex Myronus; East India Cocoa-nuts, Almeria Grapes, Malaga Lemons, ex Baglet, landing on Pier No. 12 East River. For account of whom it may concern, under Port Warden's inspection, 50 bbls. Grenoble Walnuts.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

BY D. W. IVES, SALES-ROOMS NO. 108 LIBERTY st. and No. 111, Cedar st.—Will sell at No. 197 Fulton st., TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., per order Supreme Court, 2,504 Chromos—"Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Captive Child," "Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea."

H. SCOTT, Receiver.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. TROW,

Nos. 205 to 213 East 12th St.,

Having resumed the business of

PRINTING & BOOK-BINDING,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his former patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He feels confident that with the unsurpassed facilities at his command, he can assure the patrons of the establishment of promptness and first-class workmanship.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. P. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

$1 50—THE NURSERY,

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East [illegible] st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JOHN F. TROW,
FRANCIS H. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER,
JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (Third story Union Bank Building, Fayette, near Charles st.) BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27, 1873.

PROPOSALS

For dredging in the South Branch of the Elizabeth River, Virginia, near the City of Norfolk, and above the crossing of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, will be received until noon of Jan. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY.—THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERVICE of the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., will be held on the evening of the Epiphany, Jan. 6, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. Mr. Riley, Missionary to Mexico, and Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rector of Christ Church. Offerings for domestic and foreign missions.

EPIPHANY CELEBRATION, ST. [illegible] Church, Hudson st., opposite [illegible] Duane will preach at the evening service, Jan. 6, at [illegible] o'clock. Morning service at 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 62, MIDDLE AISLE, IN [illegible] Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st., office on first floor.

STATIONERY.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Man and Wife—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Scalpers; or, Life on the Plains—Varieties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Belles of the Kitchen—The Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Gabriel Grub—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Man of Honor—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler—Mr. J. S. Chanfrau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—Popular Concert—Messrs. Maurel, Wieniawski, Miss Jennie Bull.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Charity Ball of the Seventh Regiment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10

The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3

The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

A full abstract of the papers in the case of the *Virginius*, which were yesterday laid before Congress, is published this morning. These papers give in detail a history, with the substance of which our readers are already familiar. They fully justify the opinion we have hitherto expressed regarding the conduct of the Government—namely, that it has been throughout wise and firm. It will be seen that the course adopted at first was pursued with entire consistency, and that the demands finally acceded to by Spain were precisely the same as those made as soon as the facts in the affair were known with reasonable certainty. It will be seen, also, that at the very outset of the negotiations, the justice of these demands was so obvious that, when the good offices of the English Government were sought by Señor Castelar, Lord Granville declined to interfere, "unless on the basis of ample reparation made to the United States."

The banking firm of Henry Clews & Co. announces to-day that it has resumed business. The business community will receive with pleasure the tidings that a house which momentarily wavered beneath the shock of a memorable panic is once more in a position to resume business. Mr. Henry Clews has won the confidence and respect of the community by a long course of fair and honorable dealing, no less than by the gallantry with which he fought against the tremendous run his firm had to face during the panic. The house paid out enough ready money before closing its doors to prove that it was in a thoroughly sound position; and its stoppage at the eleventh hour only further proved that no bank can survive a determined and incessant run upon it. Messrs. Clews & Co. now resume under most favorable circumstances. They have received numerous pledges of support from new quarters, and their old friends have remained steadfast to them. They have doubtless entered upon a fresh career of prosperity, and are well entitled to encouragement. The house of Fisk & Hatch, also a most meritorious firm, resumed some days ago, as already stated in these columns.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens delivered a speech in the House of Representatives yesterday. That is to say, he read a manuscript. It must have been a very fine speech—or manuscript. The telegraphic report only gives a summary, unfortunately for the world, but it appears to have preserved the "peroration." Here it is:

"Old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles dead! Indeed, when the winds of heaven are hushed into perpetual silence, when the clouds no longer thunder, when earth's electric bolts are no longer felt or heard, when her internal fires go out, then, and not before, will these principles cease to animate and move the liberty-loving masses of this country."

Most people may have thought that this sort of thing was now only to be heard from Unwin, the negro minstrel orator, or from old *Eccles* on the stage. But we are proud to say that it is produced in the course of serious practical business in Congress, A. D. 1874. The internal fires never go out.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, had his say on the finances, and as a certain amount of talking must be done before the Senate can act, we suppose this is a step, though a small one, toward a conclusion. Mr. Bogy is in the position of the Maine toper who favored the Prohibitory Liquor law, but was opposed to its enforcement. He denounces the "whole system of legal tenders," and goes in strongly for more currency, both United States notes and national bank notes. When Senators can, without shame, confess to such a condition of mind as this, we see small hope of sound action on the finances.

A Bankruptcy act was brought before the Senate yesterday by a report from the Judiciary Committee, which is a substitute for the repealing bill of the House. Among its provisions, which are elaborate, are: One abolishing the requirement of fifty per cent. [illegible] in case of an involuntary bankrupt; [illegible] legal effect to a composition [illegible] bankrupt assented to by creditors

a majority in number and three-fourths in value; one reducing the fees by fifty per cent. until such time as all fees shall be regulated by the Justices of the Supreme Court, as provided for in the act; and one giving the Justices power to regulate general proceedings, under the act, "to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense be avoided." The bill will be found in full in our columns this morning.

The Senate yesterday proceeded directly to business. It took up the Salary bill as it came from the House, and debated an amendment proposed by Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, the effect of which is to return to the Treasury all the money drawn under the law of last session by members of the present Congress. The Senate seems to be no more nearly agreed on this point than was the House. As the latter body talked in favor of returning the money and voted against it, we shall not try to prophesy what the Senate will do; but we note with pleasure that Mr. Wright, who has charge of the measure, gave notice that he would try to get a final vote to-day. The sooner this miserable business is out of the way the better.

Inspector Thorne gives reasons, upon compulsion, why the streets are not cleaned; but they will not be satisfactory to the community. The pretense that the streets have been too wet to be kept in decent condition is the best excuse which is offered for a gross neglect of duty, and a scandalous waste of public money. Everybody who has been about our thoroughfares since Winter set in knows that no effort has been made to see whether they could be kept clean or not. The persons really responsible for the filthy condition of our streets are Charlick, Hank Smith, and their associates in the Police Board. With $1,000,000 per annum to do this work, the streets are even worse than when Brown had the contract for cleaning them, and was allowed only half the amount. This fact raises a grave suspicion as to what becomes of the money. Let the Legislature look into the matter closely enough, and it will doubtless be found that the Street-cleaning Bureau has been made an asylum for sinecurists, who serve the personal interests of the Commissioners, instead of the public. But, whether fraud or incompetency is at the bottom of this matter, the street cleaning should be given to the Health Commissioners, by whom it is sure to be well and cheaply done. Now observe what the Legislature will do about it.

It cannot be supposed that the Tammany Assistant Aldermen, who attempted to reorganize the board yesterday believed that there was the slightest authority of law for their proceedings. The charter provides that the President of either branch of the Common Council, having been "once chosen, can be removed before the expiration of his term as Alderman or Assistant Alderman only by a vote taken by a call of yeas and nays of four-fifths of all the members of the board, of which he shall have been chosen President." Having before them this explicit declaration of the law, the action of the Tammany members was plainly improper. It is a matter of small consequence whether Mr. Wade or somebody else shall preside over what the Assistant Aldermen, in their vanity, call their deliberations; but it is of great importance that the law shall be respected by those who hold office under it. The disgraceful exhibition of yesterday will increase the general regret that the charter did not abolish the Assistant Aldermen at once, instead of allowing another year for the Tammany members to bring the whole board into disrepute by their conduct.

The rowdyism of the Board of Assistant Aldermen had its fitting counterpart yesterday in the ravings of the socialistic orators in the City Hall Park, who came at the head of a motley crowd to demand something which they wrongly name "justice" at the hands of the Common Council. The procession that marched from Union square to the City Hall was certainly not of a kind in which any respectable workmen would have cared to be seen, nor can the mischievous rant of Banks and the other "leaders" be accepted as the honest opinions even of the men who uttered it. These "demonstrations" threaten to become somewhat of a nuisance, but there is this consolation to be drawn from their repetition, that they will shortly become contemptible from sheer silliness and from the disreputable characteristics which will by and by be the only feature left them.

In another column will be found a highly circumstantial and interesting account of the last two years' wanderings of Ethelbert A. Woodward, Clerk of the old Board of Supervisors, and chief dividing agent of the plunder of the Ring. The story has been gleaned from trustworthy sources, and, while some of its details may not be absolutely correct, its general tenor undoubtedly agrees with facts. The statement with which it closes has an immediate public interest. Woodward in consultation with the prosecuting officers of the City is an episode which will not contribute to the equanimity of certain ex-officials, who have so far contrived to keep out of prison. If there is no other way of reaching some of the chief offenders who are still unconvicted, even the pardon of Woodward would not be too high a price to pay for his evidence against his confederates.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The people of New-York would expect much greater things from their Legislature if it had not disappointed them so often before. The meeting of such a body should inspire every one with hope—there is an opportunity afforded for the correction of numerous abuses; defects in the laws can be remedied; notorious abuses can be abolished; the urgent wants of the people can be attended to; in short, the Legislature can discharge those functions for which it was originally designed, and which it did actually fulfill for many years after the formation of the State Government. But we have learned by experience that the Legislature does not meet for any such purposes as these. It may take into consideration, by accident, a public measure of importance, but what chiefly occupies its time is the settlement of schemes introduced by "skilled talent," and backed by more or less money. Year after year we have hoped that each Legislature would be an improvement upon its immediate predecessor. And year after [illegible]

pets are changed, the same set of men work the wires which set them in motion. Most of these "manipulators" are at Albany this morning. They know all about "politics"—which means, according to their interpretation, the art of cheating the public. They know how to manage "country members"—that is, they are skilled in the art of bribery. They understand how to improve the Government of the State—namely, by substituting fraud for fair dealing, and by suppressing every measure which is honestly designed to benefit the public.

When we hear that the old hands are already at work at Albany, and when we know that the "lobby" is more wealthy than ever, we may be pardoned for not going into any fit of enthusiasm over the meeting of the Legislature. Skilled talent no longer works in the dark; it goes to Albany as a "profession." The leaders boldly say, "Nobody knows anything about 'politics' but ourselves; we have bribed, and pocketed our commissions on the bribes, for years past. Sometimes we have even pocketed the bribes, too, and told our employers that we paid them to country members—but that is neither here nor there. The fact remains that *we* understand politics, and nobody else does. We can give you newspaper support. We can silence ugly critics. In fact, we can run this concern without the aid of Governor, public, or newspapers." And when they say this, many members believe them. They put themselves into the hands of that experienced operator A; or that pupil of a great man, B; or that well-known briber C; and as for the general public, they look upon it as a stupid entity too foolish to understand, and too blind to see, what is going on. If we ventured upon any prediction as to what is likely to take place at Albany this session, we should say that there will be a great deal of fuss and feathers; much wrangling; a show of taking up important measures; a free interchange of money between the lobbyists, (whose arrival at Albany is announced in the papers a great deal more prominently than if they were regular members of the Legislature;) and then a general rush of bills designed to swindle the public, and pressed forward by the men who really manage the Legislature of New-York—namely, the aforesaid professional bribers and scalawags.

Of course we may be agreeably disappointed in our anticipations—we hope we shall be. There is an opportunity this year for any honest man in the Legislature to make a name for himself, and to prepare the way for future distinction. It is so great an opportunity that it may seem strange to outside observers that any intelligent member should miss it. But it *will* be missed—jobbery, corruption, lobbying, are likely to prevail quite as much this year as they did last year, or the year before that. The lobbyists now go to Albany in state—they make a sort of "Progress" to the capital, and get their names ostentatiously proclaimed in the public journals. They advertise their occupations. Do you want a bill passed? Then go to Mr. A, who never pockets more than seventy-five per cent. of the money intrusted to him for purposes of bribery. Or do you want to prevent a bill passing? Then Mr. B is your man—he knows how to put the money out "where it will do the most good," and at the same time, he will take care that the interests of his own family are not forgotten. Your lobbyist of the period may be safely trusted to look after Number One. He may have been poor a few years ago—now you will find him one of the richest men in the State, (leaving out about a dozen,) or in a fair way to become so. And nobody objects to his trade. He does not go in a corner to practice it. The Vanderbilts, the Laws, and all the rest of them openly support it. They live by it, just as much as the lobbyists themselves.

Yet we are expected to congratulate the public upon the meeting of the Legislature, and to tell them that *now* their affairs are likely to receive prompt attention. We shall say that when we believe it, and we shall believe it when we see any sign of its being true. At present we prefer to be on the safe side, and we advise the public to look out for all sorts of new and old frauds; for Broadway railroad schemes; for George Laws' cheats; for new "rapid-transit" projects; for swindling newspaper advertising bills; for fresh "grabs" at public property, and fresh infringement of public rights, concocted by railroad and ferry companies. We may get something better, and if we do, we shall be too happy to record it. We only know what the past has been—no man knows the future, not even the lobbyist; but we may conjecture that the future will not be wonderfully different from the past.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The history of the past few years brings out very clearly some defects in our State laws, to which we have frequently referred, and which, it is to be hoped, will not escape the serious attention of the Legislature at its present session. These exist principally in our laws relating to trusts, which have been proved to be entirely inadequate to the requirements of society in its present condition. It is not singular that they should be so. They were framed to meet a state of things wholly different from the one which we are now passing through. Most of our laws as to trusts originated at a time when transactions by agents were comparatively few and small; when corporations, either public or private, were not many in number, and were insignificant in their power and wealth; and when every man was a member of a community not too large or too varied to allow of his character and his works being clearly known. The laws then made were hardly more than incidental. The main checks on betrayals of confidence were in the hands of every man's neighbors, and were easily, freely, and constantly employed.

It is hardly necessary to point out the great changes that have since taken place. Nearly all large enterprises are now undertaken by associations, the members of which only furnish the capital, while their affairs are administered by agents, more or less carefully chosen. Public corporations also have grown to unprecedented dimensions. The cities of New-York and Brooklyn have more inhabitants at the present time than the whole State had fifty years since.

[illegible] changes in circumstances, there has been no corresponding change in the law defining the duties of Trustees, and providing for the punishment of offenses committed by them. The offenses themselves have grown only too fast. Betrayal of trust is the greatest, and in some respects the worst, crime of the times. Yet, in the great majority of cases, it can only be punished by a trifling sentence—a twelve-month in prison and a fine of $250. If the frauds of Tweed had been committed in a single transaction, this is the most that could have been visited upon him. If Taintor had been the officer of a State bank, this is said, and we believe correctly, to be the extreme punishment he could have received. It is, doubtless, of importance that we have made great advances, within a few years, in the rigor and energy with which the laws we have are administered. But it still remains true that the laws themselves are not what they ought to be.

It is quite likely that a subject of so considerable moment as this may engage the attention of the Governor. It is to be hoped that it will. His experience in public life, as well as in business, should give weight to his recommendations. Probably no one knows better than he that the escape of those who have plundered corporations is not due wholly to the weakness of the law. But the law, nevertheless, ought to be greatly strengthened.

Another matter that is likely to attract the attention of the Governor is the condition of the business affairs of the country, largely influenced as it is by that of the business affairs of our State, and especially of this City. The panic of last Autumn brought into relief more distinctly than ever the evils incident to our paper money. We have frequently pointed out these evils, and urged on the National Legislature some action to remedy them. Gov. Dix is known by his previous utterances to entertain sound views on this subject. We shall be glad to see them reiterated. Whether we shall be rescued from our present difficulties is a matter to be decided by the public opinion of the country. Nothing will be done till public opinion demands it, and any expression from a public man so generally respected as Gov. Dix will be of value.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

To understand the meaning of recent events in Spain, it is necessary to consider the political situation which existed before the meeting of the Cortes. A Cabinet crisis has been "in the air" for several weeks past, turning upon various differences of opinion between the President of the Cortes, Señor Salmeron, and the Chief Executive, Señor Castelar. All these specific causes of disagreement grew out of the radical divergence of the opinions of the two leading statesmen of the Republic about the form of the Republic itself. Salmeron is a thorough-going Federalist; Castelar believes in the unitarian form of the Republic, and accepts Federalism for Spain only with reservations which the cantonists believe to be fatal to their pet system of government. As we have before explained in these columns, nothing is more misleading than to suppose that Spanish politicians extract the same meaning from republican nomenclature as we do. The ordinary Spanish Federalist—of the class from which the mass of the voters are drawn—wants the country divided into a number of independent cantons, which are to pay taxes to or otherwise recognize the authority of the central Government, merely according to their pleasure. The abolition of conscription and of a standing army, and the substitution for them of local companies of Militia, voluntarily organized, and subject to none of the extreme penalties of military law, have always been cardinal doctrines of the Spanish Federalist.

Whatever merits the Federal programme might have, its complete adoption was obviously inconsistent with the restoration of peace and order to Spain. The sanguinary riots at Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, Alcoy, and Valentia had been suppressed only by a determined exercise of the central authority utterly at variance with Federalist ideas. With Cartagena still holding out for the cantonal independence of Murcia in the face of all the naval and military power which the country can bring against it, and with the feeble insurrectionary movement in the north still maintaining itself in virtue of the weakness of the force which can be spared to combat it, this was clearly no time to admit men to power who would disband the army and man the fleet with volunteers. President Lincoln's figure about swapping horses while crossing a stream fitly describes the policy which the Federalists in the Cortes, headed by Señor Salmeron, came prepared to urge upon the President. Señor Castelar is no short-sighted centralist, like the men who are depriving France of her few vestiges of local freedom. But he was all the more resolute, because of his experience of the recent excesses of Federalist mobs, that the authority of the central power should suffer no further diminution. As for relaxing the bonds of military discipline, that was as much out of the question as interfering with the organization of the army. Both needed to be strengthened, if Spain was to keep her place among the nations. He left the Cortes as little room to misunderstand his position on these subjects as he had given Señor Salmeron to doubt his determination to refuse to invite, at the present time, the co-operation of Federalists in the task of governing the country. The fact that Salmeron and he had quarreled on the latter issue rendered it tolerably certain that he would quarrel with the Cortes about the former.

In refusing the alliance of the Federalists and an adhesion to their policy, Castelar necessarily threw himself upon the support of the Conservative Republicans. He intrusted the chief commands in the army and navy to officers who may be Alphonsist at heart, but who are nominally adherents of the unitarian Republic. In fact, the selection of experienced officers left him no other choice, for between the military profession and the Federalists there is an impassable gulf fixed. That the crisis of Saturday was foreseen and provided against is sufficiently obvious. That Castelar had no share in the preliminaries of the *coup d'état*, it is impossible to believe. Gen. Lopez Dominguez, who is now in command before Cartagena, is a nephew of Serrano, and his appointment is hardly three weeks old. That appointment would hardly have been made in the absence of a good understanding between the late and the present Executive. Gen. Pavia, who [illegible]

lists of Seville to reason, and who has, among other civic belligerents, borne the sword not vainly. His presence in Madrid at the present juncture was certainly the result of deliberate selection.

The triumph of Federalism in the Cortes and the Cabinet, and the consequent disintegration of all that had already become organized in Spain, have only been averted by an abuse of the central power which can hardly fail to act prejudicially on the prospects of the Republic. For it is no less true that the unitarian idea in Spanish administration tends to relapse into monarchy, than that Federalism, as popularly understoood, is only one stage on this side of chaos. Had Castelar, who seemed to be the only man capable of holding the balance even between the two extremes, been sustained by the usual constitutional means, the Republic would have come out of the crisis stronger than ever. Now that the Cortes has been brushed aside, the country must either be appealed to in order to furnish a legislative body in sympathy with the needs of a conservative republic, or the present Administration must hold its tenure of power in virtue of the sword by which it was gained. The son of the Ex-Queen is not without adherents in the new Cabinet, and of these Serrano himself is believed to be one. Unless the Republican masses of Spain have learned from recent events to doubt the expediency of pushing the Federal idea to its extreme consequences, the Government must continue to be a military one, whatever constitutional forms it chooses to retain, and from a Government of Marshals to a royalist restoration there is but a step.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

A decidedly unpleasant industry appears to be developing in the manufacture of infernal machines. A few months ago, Controller Green received one of these unwelcome presents, and on New-Year's Eve Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, was similarly favored. But if distinctions may be made in villainy, which in either instance was of the most dastardly description, the latter attempt was even more infamous than the former. The ruffian who aimed at the life of the Controller, in a way that was almost certain to involve more than one other death, was satisfied to make men alone the victims of his reckless ferocity. His infernal machine was, therefore, directed to the business address of the man he sought to destroy. His Brooklyn rival appears to have been less fastidious. With a refinement of cruelty of which it is difficult to form a conception, he sent his atrocious contrivance to Judge Morris' house under the innocent disguise of a box of cigars, sure that if it succeeded women and little children must be included in its wholesale destruction, and a happy household involved at once in awful wreck and ruin.

The mind which could deliberately plan such wickedness as this is certainly phenomenal in its depravity. It is the difficulty, doubtless, of conceiving the possibility of such wickedness which will permit many people to say of this attack on Judge Morris, as was said of the former attack on Controller Green, that it was a pitiful pretense of these gentlemen to secure sympathy in the face of bitter political opposition. Nothing can well be more preposterous than such a charge against any man of average intelligence, as nothing can be much more disgraceful than such an insinuation against a citizen of repute.

Yet some have found it easier to believe that such men could be capable of the meanness of pretending to have received a counterfeit infernal machine than that any man could be guilty of the baseness of sending a real one. Infernal machines, in fact, are utterly antagonistic to the American character. Men who would not hesitate to shoot down their enemy in cold blood wherever they found him, would shrink from resorting to an agent which converts assassination into massacre, and makes ordinary murder seem, by contrast, something like a virtue. The devices of the Carbonari have never yet been naturalized on American soil, and are never likely to be—especially if suitable means be taken to discover and punish the authors of these two outrages.

This, if we had anything like a detective force, ought not to be difficult. The infernal machine sent to Controller Green came through the Post Office, and ought to be—ought before now to have been—easily traced. The deadly cigar-box was left at Judge Morris' house by two boys, who said they had been paid to leave it by a man who handed it to them in the street. It should not be beyond the bounds of possibility to trace both boys and man. It will be a serious public misfortune if these mysteries are not speedily cleared up, and their originators properly punished. If infernal machines get to be the familiar resource of personal or political resentment, no man can tell whose turn it will next be to receive one. Inoffensive packages of groceries and dry goods will be received at the front door with inward fear and trembling. An unexpected crepitation of the paper wrapper, or a casual rustling of its contents, may condemn the most innocuous of parcels to the watery probation of the bath-tub. Supposititious torpedoes will lurk in the recesses of Paris bonnets, and imaginary bullets will add to the destructive properties of French confections. A sudden panic of the house-maid may at any time destroy the fruits of a whole day's conscientious shopping, or consign the family marketing to the safe keeping of the cistern. Especially will the harmless, necessary cigar-box be sure to suffer, and all married smokers may safely count on hearing a new counter-blast against tobacco, based on this Brooklyn text.

It is fortunate that the issue of the villainy, in both instances where it has hitherto been tried, permits us without impropriety to dwell a little on the humorous aspects of a practice which may yet, without due energy on the part of the Police, become a real and positive source of domestic annoyance and unhappiness. Women's fears are easily excited, especially for the safety of those whom they love; and women's imaginations are only too ready to supply legitimate reason for their fears. The Police will merit the thanks, and relieve the anxieties of many wives and mothers, if they will discover and bring to punishment the perpetrators of this most diabolic of all devices in the art of murder.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 5.—The Portsmouth Republican delegation to the State Convention will [illegible]

WOODWARD'S WANDERINGS

Continued from First Page.

to different portions of the car, and walking up and down in a fidgetty way. The cause of the nervousness was explained by the fact that, as the train had left the station before Boston and was within a short distance of the Boston Depot, Woodward and Col. Robinson, at the risk of losing their lives, jumped off the car, and, apparently, went to the station they had passed. Two hours later they came into Boston by a way train, got their baggage at the depot, and were driven to the Revere House. Their names appear on the register of the hotel as "Col. S. B. Robinson and friend," and they were assigned Parlors Nos. 15 and 17 by the proprietor, Mr. Wetherby, who seemed to recognize them. They ordered baths, supper, and a couple of bottles of Dry Monopole, which they speedily disposed of. The next morning Col. Robinson was up early, and was seen making inquiry at the various shipping offices and docks for a sailing vessel about to sail for Havana, Jamaica, or any one of the South American ports. Woodward remained in his room, and his meals and wine were brought to him there. He was a mystery to the chamber-maid, an honest Irish girl, who declared him either a lunatic or a negro minstrel, and proudly exhibited $5 which Woodward gave her for washing his pillow-cover, which had been dirtied by hair-dye. Toward evening Col. Robinson became more agitated than usual, and, procuring a coach, drove from one shipping office to another, but returned without having effected his object. His suspicions were evidently aroused by some occurrence, for in the evening both himself and Woodward gave up their rooms at the Revere, and went to a private house in Eaton street, where they stopped with a gentleman who is a descendant of Sir Isaac Newton, and quite a card in Boston society.

On Friday, however, Col. Robinson succeeded in arranging with the shipping-house of Blanchard & Polard to carry Woodward to Havana in a brig which was then lying at Lincoln Wharf, receiving cargo. Cans of preserved venison, fruits, and two baskets of wine were sent into the cabin for the use of the passenger, and the bill was paid by Col. S. B. Robinson. The Colonel then endeavored to procure a passport for Woodward under the name of Spencer, but finding that Woodward would have to make personal application for the document, this idea was abandoned, and it was determined that Woodward should ship as a sailor. This plan was carried out, and the records of the Boston Custom-house show that under the alias of Spencer, Woodward shipped as a sailor before the mast on the brig H. Houston, William H. Tupper, master, bound for Havana, Cuba. Early on Saturday morning Woodward's baggage was taken from the house in Eaton street and placed on board the Houston. Soon after, Woodward left his hiding-place, and was driven to the wharf. He was muffled up in a shawl, and on going on board the brig, although booked as a sailor, was escorted to the cabin by the Captain, who introduced him to Mrs. Tupper. From the deference paid "the sailor Spencer" by Captain and Mrs. Tupper, it is only reasonable to suppose that they were aware of the character and means of their shipmate. The owners of the vessel, Blanchard & Co., evidently possessed the same knowledge, for the Houston sailed without having half her usual cargo. This was occasioned by the fear of Woodward, who, while the Houston lay at the wharf, was concealed in his berth covered with blankets. The day was bitterly cold and windy. The ships that came into port had their decks and spars and rigging coated with ice, and their Captains reported at the Revenue Office that a heavy and steadily-increasing gale was blowing outside the bar. The Captains, one and all, said that it would be madness for a sailing vessel to leave Boston Harbor that night. But so afraid of capture and determined to escape was Woodward that he demanded the brig should sail. And so at 8 o'clock on the night of Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872, Woodward, on board the brig Houston, was towed out of Boston Harbor by the tug E. M. Cates. Once in Nantasket Roads, finding that the gale was increasing fast, Capt. Tupper anchored the brig for the night, and the tug returned to the city. At this point is reached one of the most startling occurrences in Woodward's eventful career.

All Saturday night the gale blew with unabated fury, and the steamer Princess came into port partially disabled, and old mariners, shaking their heads, declared that the Houston, if not already lost, would be. These fears were not groundless, for in the morning came a telegraphic dispatch from the Storm Signal Station to the Marine News-room, that, if assistance were not immediately sent, the brig Houston would be lost, as she was dragging her anchors, and was rapidly drifting toward the rocks lying abreast of Boston Light. It speedily became known in the city, and finally reached Col. Robinson. He turned very pale, but showed that he was a man of true courage, for, without saying a word, he put on his overcoat, and ran from dock to dock, trying to find a tug-boat in which he could go down to the Roads and rescue his friend. He grew very disheartened, for, while he knew that Woodward was drifting to his death in the bay below, Captain after Captain refused to hire him a tug. At last, he gave the Captain of the tug, L. A. Belknap, $500 to go down the Bay, and, boarding the tug, went into the pilot-house. As the tug cut out into the bay, the Colonel scanned the look-out ahead with a strong glass to see the Houston. At last she came in sight. The telegraph dispatch was true—the Houston was drifting to the rocks. On the deck Capt. Tupper and the crew were working for their lives, trying by every means to make the anchors stay. The Colonel cheered and danced for joy. The tug ran under the side of the almost wrecked Houston. A hawser was fastened; she was gradually hauled away from the rocks, and Woodward was saved from death. Woodward was standing aft with the Captain's wife. When he saw the Colonel on the tug, he raised his hands and cried out to him, "My God, this is twice you have saved me." He evidently felt deeply what a true friend he had in the person of Col. Robinson. The storm abated and the Houston was towed out to sea by the Belknap, which returned to her wharf nine hours after and put Col. Robinson ashore.

The voyage to Havana was a pleasant one, and on the Houston coming to anchor in front of the Morro, Woodward's baggage was transferred to the San Carlos Hotel, and Capt. Tupper, going on shore, procured from the American Consul a sailor's passport for Woodward, under the name of Spencer, which entitled him to protection while in Havana. Once on shore and installed in comfortable apartments at his hotel, Woodward began to enjoy himself. He had plenty of funds, and nightly visited the Tacon and the Casino Español, and though he could not speak Spanish, his wine suppers, and thorough acquaintance with the principles of *carte*, made him a very acceptable acquaintance to the slaveholders of the Casino. He was not in the least backward in appearing on the streets at all hours of the day and night. He continued, however, to dye his hair and beard, and the gold spectacles which he invariably wore while in this City were replaced by rubber eye-glasses. Several Americans stopping in Havana formed the acquaintance, and a young Brooklyn banker, who must have possessed [illegible]

while in Havana, Woodward was in communication with the "Boss," and if there were any doubts regarding the matter it would be removed by the next movement of the fugitive.

In company with a former employe of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, named Mallory, Woodward left Havana for Vera Cruz. He crossed the Isthmus and sailed for San Francisco. There he was recognized, and he had not been in the Lick House more than forty-eight hours when his presence in "Frisco" was telegraphed to this City. But what did he go to San Francisco for? He went there to see "the Boss," and he did see him, for Tweed came by the overland route and joined Woodward on the morning after the latter's arrival. They had several protracted interviews, in which all the Ring matters were discussed. Tweed assured Woodward that he never intended throwing the onus of the robberies on him, and Woodward reciprocated the assurance by the declaration that he would be faithful unto death. They parted on the best of terms, each one confident in the other's steadfastness. Woodward became fully determined that he would never give any evidence against Tweed, and also determined that if the old man should ever order him to give any evidence against any other members of the Ring, he would cheerfully do so.

From San Francisco, Woodward went to New-Orleans, where he remained a short time, then to Fernandina, Fla., and then to Baltimore, where he registered at the Carrollton House, kept by an old New-Yorker, Mr. Coleman. He was at once recognized by several of the guests, and also by some of the hotel officials, who had seen him in this City. A number of friends called to see him, and held long confidential conversations with him. About a week after, his wife and family came on from Norwalk, and with him left for Europe by the Baltimore European Steam-ship Line.

Arriving in England, after making a tour through that country, he visited Scotland and Ireland. At the Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's Green, Dublin, he met "Slippery" Dick Connolly, and had an interview with that equally celebrated thief. From Dublin, Woodward went to Paris, and spent a month in that capital. He visited the Mabille, and the Chateau des Fleurs, and seemed to enjoy himself very much, forming a member of a students' party given by a notorious Parisian character named O'Shea, making a rapid tour through France, stopping for some time in Strasbourg. He then went up the Rhine, and enjoyed the scenery very much. Mrs. Woodward had a guide-book, and frequently declared that Drachen's Falls (the *Drachenfels*) was the prettiest place she ever saw. Berlin was graced by the presence of the Woodward family, as was Munich, and the Dusseldorf gallery of paintings was viewed by the tourist. Woodward then went to Switzerland, "did" Geneva, Chamouni, and the Alps, and then returned to England. Woodward engaged passage for his wife and family on the steam-ship Greece, of the National Line, and after seeing them leave Liverpool for New-York, traveled to Spain.

In Spain the most strenuous efforts were used to induce him to return to this country and give evidence against the Ring swindlers. He went to Madrid, Seville, and other Spanish cities, but finally settled down in Barcelona. There the agent of the New-York authorities had frequent interviews with him. Terms were proposed regarding his immunity from punishment if he would consent to return here and furnish evidence against those members of the Ring who as yet are unpunishable. Woodward objected, but on being assured that Tweed had been convicted, and a telegram to that effect being shown him, he said he would give the matter his best consideration. The confidential agent made the proposition that if Woodward would return here and consult with the authorities, he would be allowed a sufficient time to leave the country in safety if the negotiations fell through. This proposition was put in writing, and there is every reason to believe that it has been accepted. One thing is certain, that Woodward has returned to this country, and is now within an hour's journey of this City. On the morning of the 26th of December he was in a carriage which stood at the Chambers street door of the District Attorney's office. A Police Captain of the City force stood at the door of the carriage, and Woodward bowed to a gentleman passing by who had recognized him. Such is the story of Woodward's flight and return. The story of the further consultations between him and the authorities necessarily forms another chapter in his singular career.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT'S INCIDENTS.

The programme at Niblo's was changed last evening, and the Vokes Family appeared in "The Belles of the Kitchen." Only a note of these facts is needed, for "The Belles of the Kitchen"—the best piece, in our judgment, in the répertoire of the Vokes—has been acted here very often, and quite recently. The performance of the clever quintet attracted yesterday a large and *distingué* audience, and its variety and vivacity gave the wonted satisfaction. "The Belles of the Kitchen" was prefaced by the farce of "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," in which Mr. Leffingwell, by means of rather boisterous fun in the rôle of a romantic youth, elicited considerable merriment.

THE WIEINAWSKI-MAUREL CONCERTS.

The first of these interesting affairs may be attended at Steinway Hall, this evening. The second—a matinée-recital—will take place to-morrow, the series closing with Friday's performance.

OBITUARY.

FELIX FRANCOIS EDGARD, COMEDIAN.

Many of our readers, and all who have witnessed the French dramatic representations which occurred in this City, once frequently, but recently at great intervals, will learn with regret that Felix François Edgard, the oldest French comedian in the United States, died at Fort Lee on Saturday. The deceased performer will be remembered not only by his co-operation in almost every recital of French plays in New-York, but by his real excellences as a comedian. He filled a large number of parts and he not only did so to general satisfaction, but nearly always delighted his audiences by legitimate means. On the English stage, M. Edgard might have attained fame and fortune; in France, the actor's chances of a prosperous career are small, when compared with the magnitude of the army of aspirants. It became clear, however, long ago, that the French drama could scarcely be placed on a self-sustaining basis in this country, and we fancy that M. Edgard would have fared better by an early recognition of the fact. As it is, we hear, he died poor, leaving a widow and several children. M. Juignet, his old associate, is arranging a benefit performance for the late actor's family. M. Edgard was in the forty-eighth year of his age.

VALIDITY OF COTTON CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5.—The case of Lehman Bros. vs. Strasburger, which was tried before Judge Busteed last Spring, was heard on a writ of error by Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, at Mobile, on Friday and Saturday last. Lehman Bros. filed a petition to put Strasburger into involuntary bankruptcy on a note given for losses on what are commonly known as future cotton contracts, which were made and the losses on which were paid, as they alleged, by Lehman Bros. as the factors and agents of Strasburger. A trial by jury was had and Judge Busteed, in his instructions to the jury, held such contracts to be illegal. Lehman Bros. sued out a writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States, at Mobile. To-day Judge Woods delivered his opinion at Mobile, in which he decided that the contracts, as proven, are valid and binding. [illegible] to have been made according to the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange, and [illegible]

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND MADRID.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITTING THE DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relating to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its passengers and crew, and the restoration of the ship and the survivors, would be transmitted to Congress. In compliance with the expectations then held out I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

THE CLEARANCE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

On the 26th day of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the Custom-house at New-York as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made oath, as required by law, that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisites of the statute in that behalf, she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curacoa, and on or about the 4th day of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor that, from that day to this, she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth a claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports.

HER RIGHT TO CARRY THE FLAG.

When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last, under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag and to claim its protection as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels, registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon a maritime power the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the pale of all law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent the offense was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals.

THE CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT DEMAND.

When, therefore, it became known that the Virginius had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her, and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of international law, but in contravention of the provisions of the Treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States, for a salute to the flag, and for the punishment of the offending parties.

AN AGREEMENT WITH THE MADRID GOVERNMENT.

The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned, but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the Virginius was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that, therefore, it might be proper for the United States, after the surrender of the vessel and the survivors, to dispense with the salute to the flag, should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it, on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that, should it be shown to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag, proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offense committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States, or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrender of the vessel and the survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles upon which our demand had been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangements finally made between the two Governments; an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States.

THE SURRENDER AND SUBSEQUENT LOSS OF THE VESSEL.

Under this agreement the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the Navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the Island of Cuba, on the 16th ult. She was in an unseaworthy condition in the passage to New-York. She encountered one of the most tempestuous of our Winter storms. At the risk of their lives the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sunk off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived the massacre were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New-York in safety. The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius, at the time of her capture, was improperly bearing the flag of the United States, is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister, expressing, on behalf of his Government, a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence is very voluminous and contains the following features:

On the 6th of November Gen. Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the Virginius had been captured six miles from Jamaica, and that the Captain General had been ordered, on Mr. Sickles' suggestion, to await orders.

The Secretary telegraphed Mr. Sickles, in reply, that the summary proceedings demanded investigation as inhuman; that reparation will be required if American citizens have been wrongfully executed.

Mr. Sickles next day reported his interviews with Mr. Carvajal and with President Castelar. The latter, he said, had ordered that no person be executed without authority of the Cortes, and thereupon Mr. Sickles expressed satisfaction. He subsequently telegraphed Mr. Fish that the Spanish Government would spontaneously do everything required by public law and treaty obligations; that the Spanish Government regretted the execution of the four prisoners, and orders were sent to stay further proceedings.

On the 8th of November Minister Sickles gave a detailed account of the interview with the Minister of State, who said that no formal demand would be necessary on the part of the United States, as the Spanish Government would at once take up the question and decide it. The case of the Deerhound was cited, and the same principles would be applied to the Virginius. After further correspondence Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles as follows: Accounts have been received from Havana of the execution of the Captain and thirty-six of the crew, and sixteen others. If true, Gen. Sickles will protest against the act as brutal and barbarous, and ample reparation will be demanded. The Secretary confidentially informed Minister Sickles that doubt existed as to the right of the Virginius to carry the American flag. Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles that the course of the Spanish Government was accepted as evidence of a willingness to administer justice. The condemnation of the act should be followed by punishment.

Mr. Sickles was instructed to say so to the Spanish Government, and that this Government feared that Spain could not control the insurrection of the Castelo Espaflol.

Mr. Sickles, Nov. 12, states that he had had an interview with President Castelar, who said such scandals must cease; that interrogatories had been addressed to the Captain General, and that as soon as replied to Gen. Sickles would receive a communication. The Minister of State informed Mr. Sickles of the execution of the prisoners, the embassy from Madrid arriving too late to prevent it, but the [illegible] a speedy execution of the remainder, and called attention to the necessity of the immediate pursuance of previous convictions made in the absence of the accused.

SECRETARY FISH'S ULTIMATUM.

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Mr. Sickles, Nov. 14: Young telegram announcing adjournment of conference received. Unless abundant reparation shall have been voluntarily tendered, you will demand the restoration of the Virginius and the release and delivery to the United States of the persons captured on her, who have not already been massacred, and that the flag of the United States be saluted in the port of Santiago, and the signal punishment of the officials who were concerned in the capture of the vessel and execution of the passengers and crew. In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will, at the expiration of that time, close your Legation, and will, together with your Secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of the Legation. You may leave the printed documents which constitute the library in charge of the Legation of some friendly power, which you may select, who will consent to take charge of them. You will signify the reception of this by telegraphing to me in plain the word New-Jersey.

(Signed,) FISH.

REPLIES FROM THE SPANISH MINISTER.

The same day protests were made to the Spanish Government against the summary executions, and, on the 15th, Mr. Sickles telegraphed to Mr. Fish: Made demand by note to-day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the same day telegraphed: "Received an ill-tempered note to-day from the Minister of State rejecting the protest and saying that Spain would nevertheless consider and decide the questions according to law and her dignity." Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles, Nov. 15, reporting fifty-seven more executions, and saying: "If Spain cannot redress these outrages the United States will." These instructions to Minister Sickles were to be used cautiously and discreetly.

Mr. Sickles, Nov. 16, sends copy of note to Mr. Cavajal demanding reparation, and a copy of the latter's reply, and also Sickles' rejoinder. Mr. Sickles alludes to the abusive attitude of the Madrid press. He telegraphs Secretary Fish, Nov. 16: "Mr. Layard informs me he has received instructions from his Government concerning seventeen British subjects, among the crew of the Virginius, executed, and seven more under sentence of death—the latter all minors. Of the seventeen dead, six were executed immediately on arrival of Virginius in port. A British frigate is ordered to Santiago." Mr. Sickles, Nov. 18, transmits copy of reply of the Minister of State to his note of Nov. 16, respecting reports from Havana. Mr. Sickles regards it as a refusal, and proposes to close the Legation unless otherwise ordered, and on the 18th asks Mr. Fish that a vessel may be ordered to Valencia to take him to France. The next day Mr. Sickles transmitted a copy of Carvajal's reply rejecting the protest. On the 19th he informed Mr. Fish he is waiting instructions, and said: "The popular feeling runs high here against the United States and this Legation. The press is violent, advising the Government to order me out of Spain. Last night a mob was collected to attack and sack the Legation. The authorities interfered and preserved the peace." Mr. Sickles also telegraphed: "Spain has asked the good offices of England. Lord Granville declined unless on the basis of ample reparation made to the United States."

Mr. Fish telegraphed to Mr. Sickles, Nov. 19, that the Spanish Minister at Washington had shown a telegram from his Government, asking time for inquiry, and expressing an intention to make reparation. This being regarded as a reconsideration of the decision communicated to Mr. Sickles, he was instructed to defer his departure.

REPRESENTATIONS OF SPANISH DUPLICITY.

On the 20th Mr. Sickles communicated that the tone of the notes from the Minister of State was unsatisfactory, and says: "If permitted to offer a suggestion with reference to your instructions of the 19th, I would remark that the tone, temper, and substance of the written communications made to me by the Minister of State are very different from the apparent purport of the telegram sent to the Spanish Minister in Washington and communicated to you. The refusal to say a word about the merits of the case in reply to a demand repelled as arbitrary, inadmissible, and humiliating, was announced to me here on the same day that different professions were made to you. Mr. Carvajal's notes to me are exhibited here as showing the real position of this Government. They are offensive in form and unsatisfactory in substance. If we hesitate it will be asserted and believed in Spain and Cuba that we pause before the defiant attitude assumed by this Government and people. This will be supported by the official and formal declarations of this Cabinet in reply to communications I have made to it in obedience to your instructions, misapprehending our forbearance. Spain would abuse any success obtained by duplicity and delay, and show herself more than ever arrogant and regardless of our rights and dignity. On the other hand, any concession now obtained at Washington will appear to corroborate the intimation made here in high quarters, and generally believed, that my action in the matter of the Virginius has not been in conformity with the instructions I have received, and is not approved by my Government. I have the best reasons for the opinion that my prompt withdrawal from Madrid in default of the reparation the President has directed me to demand, will convince Spain that we are in earnest, and she will yield on the terms, and peace may be honorably preserved. The fact that Spain holds one attitude here and another in Washington on the same day, would seem to impeach her sincerity, and this dissimulation, I am sure, is due to the fear of a diplomatic rupture, or something worse. This Cabinet have refused to be bullied by all the intimations they will ever get from Cuba about this transaction. The Italian Government has kindly consented to allow Count Masi, Chargé d'Affaires of Italy in Madrid, to take care of American interests here and accept the custody of the library and property of this Legation on application being made by your authority through our Minister in Rome. I hope you will make the request, and that this courtesy may be duly acknowledged.

(Signed,) SICKLES.

REPLY OF SECRETARY FISH.

Mr. Fish telegraphed to Gen. Sickles, Nov. 21, 1873:

Your telegram suggesting possible difference of attitude on the part of Spain in Madrid and here, which you think calls for your withdrawal from Madrid, and asking a request to the Italian Government to authorize its representative to take care of our library in Madrid, has been laid before the President, who decides that public interests require that you should remain at your post until the examination of the time heretofore named, or until further orders. If a difference exist as you suggest, the President feels it his duty to take into consideration the representations made at Washington, which approach most nearly to compliance with our just demands, and depends upon you to co-operate with our efforts to induce Spain to make such concessions as may avert a rupture between the two republics. Without questioning the sincerity of the Madrid Cabinet, it will not be possible to send a vessel to Valencia.

(Signed,) FISH.

After further correspondence, Mr. Fish telegraphed, Nov. 25, to Mr. Sickles: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave. If a proposition is submitted, you will refer it to Washington, and defer action."

Mr. Sickles informs Mr. Fish, Nov. 25, that Lord Granville regarded the reparation demanded as just and moderate.

On the 26th Mr. Sickles telegraphed Mr. Fish: "President Castelar says Mr. Sickles would receive a note that day recognizing the principles on which the American demand was made, and asking a delay till Dec. 25 for investigation."

Mr. Sickles, Nov. 26, acknowledges receipt of instructions; that he had notified the Minister that he may defer reply and request for passports, and transmits the substance of a note received from the Minister of State containing a proposal for an adjustment.

Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles Nov. 27, transmitting a copy of the Senate's resolution of June 16, 1858, that the detention of merchant vessels on the high seas by force in time of peace is a derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. Minister Sickles telegraphs to Mr. Fish, Nov. 28, announcing that it had been informally agreed at Madrid the previous day that reparation should be made in accordance with the American demand; that he was informed that a different proposition had been authorized by Mr. Fish, and accepted by the Spanish Government, and he inquires whether this is true.

Mr. Fish to Minister Sickles, Nov. 28, says: "Supposing from the tenor of Minister Sickles' dispatches that he had left Madrid, the reply to the last Spanish proposal was communicated to Admiral Polo, who now says that negotiations are going on at Madrid. Having received notice that Gen. Sickles would demand his passports at 3 o'clock, it is supposed that these negotiations have dropped."

Mr. Fish to Gen. Sickles, Nov. 29, says: "Spanish Minister yesterday made a proposal embracing substance of demands of 15th of November, with slight variations, which has been accepted, and protocol signed."

Dec. 3, Mr. Fish telegraphed Gen. Sickles: "Powers sent to Admiral Polo to negotiate place and time for surrender of the Virginius."

The result is given, and the correspondence between Mr. Fish and Gen. Sickles relative to the latter's resignation, already published, appears in the documents.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SPANISH LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

The following will give an idea of the correspondence and negotiations with the Spanish Legation at Washington: Mr. Fish to Admiral Polo, Nov. 12: Has received intelligence of the shooting of fifty-three persons from the Virginius; the story too shocking and cruel to be credible; asks if he has more authentic intelligence.

Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 12: Has received no information.

Copies of telegrams to Admiral Polo, handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 15: Papers of Virginius irregular. Order from Madrid did not reach Santiago in time to stay executions, owing to destruction of telegraph wires. The Virginius a pirate.

Handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 17: Spain is disposed to make amends for any violation of international law, but requires time to make examination.

Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 18, inclosing copy of a telegraphic dispatch from the Minister of State at Madrid, in which it is said that Spain cannot answer till the facts are known, and is resolved to preserve the integrity of its territory, but will observe the obligations of international law and the letters of all treaties.

Copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State, Madrid, to Admiral Polo, handed to Mr. Fish by Admiral Polo, Nov. 20, proposing an arbitration, and the surrender of the vessel into the hands of the arbitrators: "The authority of Spain is respected in this question. The solution is considered. This is a question of honor, and the honor of Spain must be preserved.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, (Monday,) Jan. 5, Solomon Dinges sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, the unexpired term of a lease for twenty-one years, dated Oct. 15, 1860, from the "Goelet" estate, of the lot of land, 20 by 100.5, with the three-story brick store and tenement on front and the two-story brick house on rear, situate on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, 80 feet west of Third avenue, the ground rent being $120 per year, in addition to taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal of lease for twenty-one years at the rate of six per cent. of the appraised valuation. The plaintiff in the legal action (Reuben Mapelsden) bought the premises for $12,500.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, withdrew from sale the four lots of land situate on the north side of Sixty-ninth street, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue, in consequence of the parties to the litigation having arrived at an amicable settlement of the case.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auction sales noted to be held to-day are as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Referee, foreclosure sale of a house and lot, 25 by 87.6, on Delancey street.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of C. K. Knox, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 19.4 by 142.4, on the north side of Twenty-third street, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JAN. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Solomon Dingee.

"Goelet" lease of lot, 20x100.5, with buildings thereon, for 21 years from Oct. 15, 1860, with covenant for renewal, on the n. s. of 57th st., 80 ft. w. of 3d av. ... $12,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 3.

Allen st., No. 203, 16.8x87.6	$11,000
Canal st., n. e. corner Chrystie st., 24.1x24.4	1,000
Canal st., No. 121, n. s., 18.9x24.5	1,000
Carmine st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bedford st., 25x95	38,000
Ludlow st., No. 40, e. s., 125.6 ft. n. of Hester st., 25.3x87.6	27,000
Madison st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x96	19,000
Point 57.9 ft. s. w. of Wall st., in interior of block, between Broad and William sts. and Exchange place, 9.2x17.6x3.1x16.10	3,642
2 lots lying between road from South Yonkers to Mill square, and road from South Yonkers to East Chester, at Woodlawn Heights, Westchester Co., 40x100	1,850
42d st., s. s., 268.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5	14,417
52d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 15x100	12,000
52d st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5	15,500
57th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x100.5	36,000
60th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5	30,000
83d st., s. s., 181.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.5x77.2	1,500
147th st., s. w. corner of Leggett av., 25x100; Springhurst, Westchester County	500
1st av., w. s., extending from 42d to 43d sts., 200.10x50	83,500
2d av., e. s., 127.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 18x70	13,000
3d av., n. e. corner 38th st., 18.8x75	35,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., No. 317, 15½ years, per year	$1,600
18th st., n. s., 292.10 ft. e. of 5th av., 23x77, 7 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs.—for sale for cash, or to exchange for smaller houses, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone elegant house; cabinet finish; 25x75x100; north side; none better in City. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS.—FOR SALE LOW, Nos. 18 East 57th st.; 20, 22 West 56th st.; 1, 17 East 53d st.; 22, 31 West 52d st.; 13 East 48th st.; 128 West 42d st.; 13 East 41st st.; 31 West 39th st.; 7 West 34th st.; 5th av., Nos. 531, 584, 624, 744, 781, 783, 786. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE BANKING-HOUSE ON THE north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., brown stone, five stories high, 37x83. Terms of payment liberal. Apply on the premises. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver National Bank of Commonwealth.

CASH, CASH, CASH—WILL BE PAID FOR DEsirable lots near the Central, or the new parks; no fancy prices. Address CLIENT, Box No. 1,683 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRES WEST VIRGINIA TIMber land; title good; price, 30 cts. per acre. For particulars, apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee. MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AT auction, between Madison and 4th avs.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, will sell at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15,

EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, in fee, No. 47 East 29th st., on the north side, between 4th and 5th avs. The lot is 20 feet by half the block; the house is 20 feet by about 53, with two-story brick extension 15 by 20. The house contains the modern improvements; possession of it can be had immediately.

The situation of this property is excellent, being between two railroad and omnibus lines of cars and stages. The sale will be absolute. Title perfect.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings, &c., on the line of 110th st., to be removed in consequence of the widening of the same, between 9th and Riverside avs., will be sold at public auction on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars apply to GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., ONE DOOR from BROADWAY, and running through to READE ST. Possession Feb. 1, 1874. Also, STORES Nos. 588 and 592 BROADWAY, in METROPOLITAN HOTEL building. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET IN STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st.—A beautiful suite of rooms on second floor, 57 feet front on 5th av., 40 feet front on 26th st.; warmed, and suitable for some kind of business purposes; also studio, with fine north light. Apply on the premises to A. DODWORTH.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, CHEAP—No. 457 West 22d st.; neighborhood excellent; accessible by cars, stages, and Elevated Railway; will be rented from now to May next, or until May 1, 1876. Private family only. Rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN A. BALESTIER, No. 35 Pine st.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A LADY and gentleman, with one child; must be very complete and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 2,986 Post Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST. NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING. Particulars in circulars.

DENTISTRY.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway. Paid up and Unimpaired Capital, $1,000,000, divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President. B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President. B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

CAPRON & MERRIAM, BANKERS, No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker. No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York, Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, *No. 31 Pine St., New-York,* Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations. execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds. C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

For Sale. 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. RAILROAD BONDS. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS. And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., No. 43 Pine st., New-York. N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorised by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorised by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage land grant bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, (northern section, extending from Des Moines to Fort Dodge,) are requested to meet at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 8th day of January, at 3 P. M., to take measures to reorganize the road. H. A. JOHNSON, Chairman of Committee of Bondholders.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873. The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873. ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by JOHN B. MANNING, Member New-York Stock Exchange, No. 5 New-st.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. E. WATSON, Cashier.

INSURANCE SCRIP. ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company, $1,000,000 CAPITAL! These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board: R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY, CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL, HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS. Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION. Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated. EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED. DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall st., New-York. WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY. ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882. Interest April and October. We offer a limited amount at 87½ flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

OCEAN BANK. NOTICE. The Committee of Depositors of the Ocean National Bank are ready to make a final report, and a meeting of the depositors is called for that purpose, to be held at the First District Court-room, north-east corner of City Hall Park, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of January next. The stockholders and creditors of said bank are invited to attend, as matters vital to their interests will be presented in the report. B. C. WANDELL, S. J. STORES, CHAS. J. EVERETT, W. H. H. CHILDS, STEPHEN A. WALKER, JAMES C. MARTIN, Committee. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT. Running from three to five years. First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office. DAVIDSON & BEECHER, NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For sale on behalf of the company by SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 26 Broad st. The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK…

FINANCIAL.

MEEKER, WORDEN & CO. BANKERS, No. 48 Wall st., Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Foreign Exchange. Allow interest on deposits; make collections.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 347 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

44TH DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY. A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office. Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. and remain closed until the 16th prox. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873. JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873. SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York. JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Cash capital ... $200,000 00. Net assets 1st January, 1874 ... 379,644 13. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President. WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873. THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873. THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873. A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COUPONS. The following coupons due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York: Town of Wheatland, Town of Middlebury, Town of Le Roy, Town of Warsaw, Town of Pavilion, Town of Gainesville, Town of Covington, Town of Eagle.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary. JAN. 2, 1874.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1874. INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 7 to Feb. 1, 1874. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NOS. 28 AND 30 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable to the stockholders, Jan. 2, 1874. WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1873. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEORGE HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6. ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. A Semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 1. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY First and Second Mortgage Interest due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND Western Railway second mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d prox., at the Banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST. Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000. Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874. ANDREW MILLS, President. WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York. INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired. SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City. Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds. The following persons are among the TRUSTEES: Washington, D. C. Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS. L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury. J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury. ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia. Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts. BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M. J. W. ALVORD, President. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier. ☞ *Send for circular.* N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on or after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1874—JANUARY INTEREST. The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank-books in German, French, and English. Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK. NEW-YORK, December, 1873. INTEREST will be paid to Depositors at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars five (5) per cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. ALL INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1. By order of the Trustees, SAMUEL T. BROWN, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV., *Opposite Cooper Institute.* INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1. *By order of Board of Trustees.* ISAAC T. SMITH, President. PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. 29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will bear interest from Jan. 1. N. J. HAINES, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7. Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars. Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 bear interest from Jan. 1. Books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution. No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, Corner Park place and Greenwich st. Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1. DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 28D ST. THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20. All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST. INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Six per Cent. per annum, has been declared, and will be credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 124th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. …

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av., to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, well-recommended servants of all nations are constantly to be found.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNdress.—By a young Protestant woman; is a thorough waitress; neat and active; or can do general house-work to suit any one; City or country; moderate wages; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or seamstress by the day; has no objection to children; will make herself useful. Address B. G., for three days, at No. 308 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Swedish girl, with good testimonials; is an excellent chamber-maid and a good waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with the washing in a private family; has excellent reference. Call at No. 415 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference. Call at No. 659 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work, or general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 425 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; City or country; has the best of references. Call at 338 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has been for some years in England, where she has had experience in the best classes of cooking; is an excellent bread-maker and good pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; first class; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE IS FIRST-class cook; can wash and iron thoroughly; one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; will go in City or country together or separate; wages low; have best City references. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG English women, with four years' City reference from last place, in same family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are neat, obliging, and quiet about their work; are thorough servants, and will go in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent woman and expert cook; French and English meats, game, fish, bone, lard, all kinds of soups, pastry, creams, jellies, and nice side dishes; good baker; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ALSATIAN WOMAN, WHO LIVED many years in Paris; understands soups, fish, game, meats, &c., boning and larding; is a good baker and pastry cook; can make a variety of desserts, jellies, and made-up dishes; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT servant as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; is a good ironer; or would do chamber-work or waiting, or take care of children; moderate wages; City or country. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; expert at soups, meats, games, pastries, creams, jellies and side-dishes; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 427 East 15th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; HAS BEEN trained in France; has the best of references; only those requiring the services of such a person are requested to apply. Address M. L., Box No. 33, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; HAS reference; understands game, pastry, desserts, &c.; willing to take moderate wages, and assist with the washing if necessary; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, OR COOK AND laundress, and as chamber-maid and waitress, by two very competent girls, with good references; City or country. Apply at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; will do washing; she is an expert family cook; meats, game, poultry, soups, and good bread baker; very best references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 300 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; excellent baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 237 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook in a small family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 21 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, FROM her own place; City reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st., for two days, one pair stairs up.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD RECOMMENDED GERman girl; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 95 East Houston st., near Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY, AND GENeral Family Seamstress—To go out by the day or week; would reside in the family, and would be otherwise useful. Address Mrs. Campbell, No. 12 Thompson st., one week.

FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; will be found trustworthy and reliable; in a small private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address I. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERman girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house-work, or cook, wash and iron; City or country. Call at No. 42 Rutgers st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work. Address No. 603 1st av., between 34th and 35th sts., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, not long in the City, to do general house-work; refers to present employer. Call at 136 West 35th st.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent French person, with best reference; can cut and fit, and make children's clothes; is an excellent hair-dresser; does not object to the care of growing children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERFECT ENGLISH Protestant maid, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a very capable and respectable person, with good references. Inquire at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST class colored laundress, families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her residence in first-class style, and promptly attended; best of City reference can be given. Call or address Mrs. M. Keipher, No. 153 West 31st st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; does up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman, as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent, and has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR LAUNdress, or will take chamber-work and laundress, or fine washing; can do French fluting, crimping, puffing, and all kinds of nice work; has best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with the best City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO MIND growing children; is a good plain family sewer; excellent references. Address German, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; fully understands the care of children; can do plain sewing or chamber-work; good City references. Call at 598 8th av., south-east corner 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WIDOW WHOSE baby is two months old; best City references given. Inquire for two days at Mrs. Hansen's, No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS NURSE or seamstress; is willing and obliging; good references; call for two days at 342 West 26th st., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman to take care of children and sewing or chamber-work and sewing. Apply at present employer's, No. 65 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse for grown children, or to do chamber-work; City reference. Call or address No. 235 East 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS INVAlid nurse; personal references given from some of the highest families in the City. Call at No. 260 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; would assist with chamber-work; is very neat and tidy; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH UNexceptionable City references, as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; would wait on a lady as maid; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly. Call or address No. 610 2d av., between 33d and 34th sts., third floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as seamstress, or would take care of one or two grown children; can cut and fit for children, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the advertiser would wait on an elderly lady; is kind and attentive; has good City reference. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A really superior person as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and operator; is very competent and reliable; comes highly recommended. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, would assist in chamber-work, wait on a lady, or growing children; best reference. Call from 12 to 3 at No. 226 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS SEAMstress; would make herself useful; no objection to children. Address M. B., No. 308 West 23d st., for four days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid; operates on any machine; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress.—By a very respectable young woman; she is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; very best City references; lady to be seen; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY a neat, orderly girl who understands her duties thoroughly in all branches; can take charge of and clean silver, china, and glassware; has been accustomed to wait in first-class families; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work; has lived five years in one place; best reference. Call or address No. 149 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS WHO is thoroughly capable, and is as good a chamber-maid, but will not do both together; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PROTESTANT FAMily for a girl fifteen years old. Address or inquire at No. 791 8th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH good fresh breast of milk. Call at 42 Rutgers st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSIness qualifications and considerable experience, as book-keeper or cashier, or both combined, in some private banking or other house. References: Geo. S. Coe, Esq., President American Exchange National Bank, and others. Address A. A. M., Box 126 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A VERY industrious man, aged twenty-four years; is a good coachman and groom; also understands plain gardening, milking, taking care of cattle, &c.; good recommendations; willing to work at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; four years' best City reference given. Call or address T. C., No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.; D. Wright, sadler.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular; is perfectly sober; twelve years' best City reference. Call on or address present employer, No. 18 East 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman; is a first-class man in every respect, strictly temperate and obliging. Call on or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. F., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; can be well recommended. Call or address, No. 215 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman, who understands the business in all its branches; would not object to going into the country; has excellent references. Apply to Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman; is a first-class man in every respect; strictly temperate and obliging. Call on or address F. D., No. 13 Wall st., first floor, for two days.

MALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTALISHED 1852.)

FOOTMAN.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, BY A young man who understands his business. Address or three days P. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches, also farming and stock; good references. Address N. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) WHO understands the business in all its branches; would take an assistant's place. Address R. B., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, assist in garden, build fires, tend furnace, do chores, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, SPEAKS French and English, as valet to a private family; has the best references, and no objection to traveling. Address R. N., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET OR ATTENDANT TO AN INVALID GENtleman.—By a young man having experience as nurse; first-class City reference; City or country; no objection to travel. Address C. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A FRENCH Canadian, aged twenty-eight years, who speaks English; can wait on table, clean silver, tend door, build fires; also take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT WITH FIVE years' best City reference; the family to be seen; he is a thorough waiter; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, and everything that belongs to the business; is sober, honest, obliging, and trustworthy. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND to act as housekeeper for a gentleman and sons in country, near by. A competent and trustworthy person will find a good home. Address, with references Mr. E., Box No. 1,101 Post Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN ON A small farm; must understand horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address Cromlin, Box No. 4,560 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, PROTestant. Apply at No. 505 5th av., Tuesday, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TWENTY PER CENT. INCOME, QUARTERLY payments, for any amount of money; investment perfectly safe, and can be withdrawn on thirty days notice. Full information and undoubted references given to principals only. Address R., Box No. 1,281 Post Office.

SAFES.—THOSE DESIRING TO SECURE BARgains in new safes or second-hand safes, of the most celebrated makers, warranted in perfect order will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. TERWILLIGER & CO., No. 100 Maiden lane.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTY WHO can invest $20,000 to $25,000 in a lucrative wholesale marble business now in operation, with heavy good paying contracts on hand; principals undoubted. Address MARBLE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address D. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved …

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada, Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M. | Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy... Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.
Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) ——, freight only.
Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.
Feb. 7, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.
Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.
Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.
For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE..........DAURE..Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Feb. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 6, 8:15 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 20, 7:15 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..........Jan. 13.
ATLAS..........Jan. 30.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,
every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship [illegible] [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Jan. 6.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Jan. 8.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN GOING FROM NEW-YORK TO RIVER Edge, on the Hackensack Railroad, Saturday night, Jan. 3, a lady's RED LEATHER SATCHEL. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the same at River Edge Station, or at No. 448 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4,45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.
Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WM. SIMPSON & SONS,

NO. 126 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
and NO. 76 FRANKLIN ST., NEW-YORK.
We have this day admitted into our copartnership in the Dry-goods Commission Business LINCOLN GODFREY, late of the firm of B. G. Godfrey & Co., and JOHN U. FRALEY, late of the firm of Jos. Lea & Co., of this city, under the title of
WM. SIMPSON, SONS & CO.,
who are the sole agents for the sale of
WM. SIMPSON & SONS' PRINTS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
Mr. Andrew H. Schanck will sign the firm name in liquidation. THEO. W. MORRIS.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.

The subscribers having purchased the stock and good-will of the late firm of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MORRIS, DELANO & CO., and will continue the importing of Polished Plate and Window-glass at No. 27 Chambers and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade sts.
THEO. W. MORRIS.
EUGENE DELANO.
HENRY COOLIDGE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.
The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS AUDENREID & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of LEWIS AUDENREID. The business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
(Signed.) G. H. POTTS, F. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway; WM. G. AUDENREID, No. 131 South 2d st., Philadelphia; ADDISON CHILD, No. 14 Kilby st., Boston.

FREDERIC A. POTTS will continue the wholesale coal commission business at No. 110 Broadway, New-York, offering for sale the Old Company, Lehigh, (Summit Hill,) Room Run, and Plymouth, Wyoming, (Red Ash,) coals; also, the well-known Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre coal. FREDERIC A. POTTS,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Metropolitan Bank Building.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CROFUT, KNAPP & SOLMANS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. SOLMANS retiring therefrom. A. J. CROFUT,
JAMES H. KNAPP,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. A. SOLMANS.

The business will be continued by the undersigned as heretofore under the firm name of CROFUT & KNAPP, who are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. J. CROFUT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. JAMES H. KNAPP.

Having retired from the late firm of CROFUT, KNAPP & SOLMANS, I shall continue business for my own account. A. SOLMANS.

OFFICE OF KITCHEN & CO., No. 15 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of KITCHEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in settlement.
JAMES KITCHEN,
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and cash commission business under the firm name of NATHAN KITCHEN & CO.
JULIUS NATHAN, late with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
JAMES KITCHEN,
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr., } late Kitchen & Co.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE DOING business under the firm of CLARK, WILSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. HULL CLARK,
JAMES C. WILSON,
JOHN E. BYRNE.
H. CLARK retires from business.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business in American and foreign hardware, and succeed CLARK, WILSON & CO., at No. 81 Beekman st., in all the branches of their former business, under the firm name of J. CLARK, WILSON & CO.
J. CLARK WILSON,
HENRY L. BUTLER, Jr.,
WM. KUMBEL WILSON,
ALBERT FERGUSON.

CORRECTED NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMITED partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.
CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. Special Partner.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business. WILLIAM B. MEEKER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

THE DRY-GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS of the late firms of JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, will be continued at their old stands by JOSEPH LEA and JAMES McCARTER, under the firm names as follows:
JOSEPH LEA & CO., at Nos. 128 and 130 Chestnut st., Philadelphia,
LEA & McCARTER, at No. 104 Worth st., New-York.

NOTICE.—HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH MYSELF Mr. WILLIAM J. TURNER, the business heretofore carried on by me will be continued under the firm of DAVID THOMSON & CO. DAVID THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of CHARLES E. FORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent this day. CHARLES E. FORD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

J. TATNALL LEA, LATE OF THE FIRMS OF JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, will continue the dry goods commission business at No. 325 Chestnut st.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

No. 63 PINE ST.
OWING TO ILL HEALTH, MR. WM. NEWTON ADAMS retires this day from our firm.
DEC. 31, 1873. BROOKS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, RELATIVE TO ACQUIRING TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR A
PUBLIC PLACE OR PARADE GROUNDS
IN SAID CITY.
THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE HOLDING MEETINGS
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT,
THE 9TH AND 10TH INSTANT,
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 12 AND 2 O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 1 PINE STREET,
For the purpose of conferring with parties interested in the awards or assessments in this proceeding.
Owners of the property to be acquired are requested to send Deeds and Title Papers to the Clerk of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street, Room No. 24.
WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
JOHN McCLAVE, } Commissioners.
WM. A. SEAVER,
Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1874.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LONDON COUPE, IN very fine order; also a Rockaway. Collins' patent axles. At private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York,
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.
Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST., MURRAY HILL —Board, with elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor, (four-story high-stoop house;) private table if preferred; small family; all arrangements of a superior order; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO NICEly-furnished rooms, together or separately, to gentlemen; gas, bath, &c.; references. No. 130 East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.
For gentlemen, handsomely-furnished, large and single rooms; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; price reasonable for strictly first-class accommodation.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR AND bedroom; also alcove-room; first-class board; gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen; No. 200 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for rent, without board, upon first floor; also, rooms upon third floor; private family. No. 39 East 33d st.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, third story, with board; private family; first-class accommodations; terms reasonable.

NO. 52 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

23D ST., NO. 104 EAST.
Suites of rooms; also, single rooms; table excellent; family small. References exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.,
Second story, back room, to let with first-class board; references required.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Second story rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen or families, with or without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen or families, with or without private table.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND desirable room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have two connecting rooms on second floor to rent, with board, to one or two adults. Reference.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen without board one large room; also, small room; references.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floor; table liberal; terms moderate; references given and required. 41 West 16th st.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.
A large third-story hall room, heated, to let to a gentleman; location, house, and table first-class.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,
Between Broadway and 4th av.—Very desirable rooms, with good board, at moderate rates.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

IRVING PLACE (No. 86,) OPPOSITE GRAMERCY Park; handsome rooms, en suite or single, with board; reference.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—A SUITE OF THREE bright, sunny rooms on third floor, with private table, very reasonable.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, for gentlemen; rent from $2. No. 216 East 10th st.

TO LET.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, four light rooms; private table; 5th av. and 34th st. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

NICE LARGE FRONT HALL BEDROOM to let; southern exposure. No. 35 West 10th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A PLAIN Christian family, or with a widow, between 8th and 30th sts., east; terms moderate; references given and required. Address, one week, BOARD, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
n4-1aw6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.
ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
n25-1aw6mTu* ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.
DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP, } Executors.
EZRA S. BUCKBEE,
d161aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.
n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873. BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-1aw6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873. FREDERIC GALLATIN,
d30-1aw6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 79 Chambers street, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

FIFTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

The Last and Only Lecture by THOS. NAST

IN NEW-YORK,
WILL BE GIVEN AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th av.,
On Saturday Eve., Jan. 10, '74,
With DRAWINGS made in presence of the audience.

Tickets $1, with reserved seats. For sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Gilsey House; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.
COMMITTEE:
BENJ. PARR, No. 4 State st.
R. M. WEED, No. 184 Front st.
J. H. ISELIN, No. 339 Canal st.
H. S. STEELE, No. 106 Broadway.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, No. 76 Cedar st.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PRECINCT NO. 18, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874. }
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY BALL.
Carriage Notice.—Carriages conveying company to the above ball, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1874, will enter Irving place from the north and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance.
EDWARD TYNAN, Captain Eighteenth Precinct.

STEINWAY HALL.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL GRAND CLASSICAL AND POPULAR CONCERTS.
Programme for First Concert,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6:
I. OCTETT, for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos..........Mendelssohn
Messrs. WIENIAWSKI, BRANDT, SCHUESSEL, HEMMANN, MATSKA, SCHWARTZ, BERGNER, and HOCH.
2. ARIA, "Maria Di Rudens."..........Donizetti
VICTOR MAUREL.
3. ADAGIO and FUGUE, violin solo..........J. S. Bach
H. WIENIAWSKI.
4. a, MELODIE, "Le Soir."..........Gounod
b. SERENADE, "Don Giovanni."..........Mozart
VICTOR MAUREL.
INTERMISSION.
5. ARIA, "Non piu mesta," Cenerentola..........Rossini
Miss JENNY BULL.
6. ANDANTE CON VARIAZINI..........L. Spohr
From the double quartet in E Minor.
Messrs. WIENIAWSKI, BRANDT, SCHUESSEL, HEMMANN, MATSKA, SCHWARTZ, BERGNER, and HOCH.
7. GRAND ARIA DI BRAVURA of Mahomet, from Siege of Corinth..........Rossini
VICTOR MAUREL.
8. VIOLIN SOLO, fantasia, "Di tanti palpiti."..Paganini
H. WIENIAWSKI.
9. DUO, "La Favorita."..........Donizetti
Miss JENNY BULL and VICTOR MAUREL.
M. LEON REMBIELINSKI, Accompanist.
GRAND MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 2,
When Miss IDA ROSBURGH will make her appearance.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

Cercle Francais De L'Harmonie.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and Boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flauraud's, No. 487 Broadway, up stairs; and Pond's Music Store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. CRONEY, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and LORENZO TUTTLE, of Westport, Fairfield County, in the State of Connecticut, who, during six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in bankruptcy, carried on business under the name of Croney & Tuttle, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, and who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST HIRCHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRCHBAUM, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of August Hirchbaum and Sigmund Hirchbaum, of County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Elisha C. Litchfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,082.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Lord, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1873. ALBERT CORNELL, Assignee,
No. 79 Leonard street, New-York City.
VOSE & McDANIEL, Solicitors for Assignee, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, New-York.
d30-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DAVISON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Davison, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN D. BONNELL, of the township of Raritan, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514
BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.
THE FAVORITE RESORT
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

First week of the Border Sensation Drama of The SCALPERS; or, Life on the Plains, introducing a TRIBE OF REAL COMANCHE INDIANS. They will now, under the management of MR. FRED G. MAEDER, the popular and prolific American Dramatist, appear in their War Dances! Death Dances! Trailing and other specialties peculiar to their race. This is the only Tribe in the United States, at present, capable of dramatically illustrating Life as it is on the Plains and all details of Aboriginal Existence.
First week of the RENA, Who will portray a Young and Charming RENA, type of Hibernian Char-Comedienne, RENA, actor.
And first week of
Mr. FRANK CONVERSE,
the master Banjoist of the world.
Mr. JAMES McKEE,
Mr. JAMES DALTON,
and Miss JOSEPHINE WALBRY.
ALL THE MAMMOTH TROUPE RETAINED.
AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO OF FUN.
R. M. CARROLL and son, in new acts,
JOHN WILD, FRANK KERNS,
CHARLES WHITE, Master MARTIN,
Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss MARIE GORENFLO,
Miss JENNIE YEAMANS, Miss JENNIE SATHERLEE,
and a host of others, in a new and pleasing bill.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
ELEVENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30
will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.
All the principal members of the company.
Scenery and appointments entirely new.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL
Opens at 7:15; curtain, 8. Brilliant hit. The incomparable Majilton-Raynors in GABRIEL GRUB, with varying and innumerable novelties and effects, and a host of SPECIALTY ARTISTS, every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE VOKES,
VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES,
in their celebrated vocal, musical, terpsichorean, unique, comical, eccentric specialty,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
preceded by the nonsensical absurdity,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS....M. W. LEFFINGWELL.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS' MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST GRAND MATINEE,
when the programme will contain, in compliance with numerous requests,
RAFF'S NEW SYMPHONY, LENORE,
which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first production at the Second Symphony Concert.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
Illustrated by Paintings and Lunar Photographs,
Jan. 8, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 22.
Tickets for the course, with reserved seat, $4. At Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d st.; Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.

RECEPTION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1874.
BOXES
may be obtained of
Capt T. TATE, JR., No. 854 Broadway,
Sergt. T. L. MILLER, No. 1,125 Broadway,
H. R. JONES, No. 162 Broadway.

ROBINSON HALL—16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

THE PICCANINNIES,
From London, for four days only,
Jan. 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Every AFTERNOON at 3, and every EVENING at 8.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Mirth, dancing, and burlesque opera, by a troupe of the smallest artists in the world, varying in height from 30 to 45 inches. Admission, 50c.; children half price; reserved seats, 25c. extra.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S

FREE LECTURES.
Art of speaking French fluently.
23d st. and 6th av.
WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.
Subject—"Cultivation of the Ear."
With illustrations on sounds and idioms.
Lecture free.
Ladies especially invited.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
(Next door to Delmonico's.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
THIS SELECT AND POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of music and foreign languages, by the most eminent Professors, at moderate prices.
Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club will be held TODAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.
All interested in agricultural improvements are invited to attend. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock. Frederic de Peyster, Esq., LL. D., President of the Society, will deliver the sixty-ninth anniversary discourse. Subject—"William III. as a Reformer."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN W. WALKER and THOMAS J. WADSON, plaintiffs, against JOHN W. ODDY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, United States gold, with interest from the 5th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1873.
THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873.
THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
d23-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAUREANO F. AUJA plaintiff, against GUSTAV B. LICHTENBERG, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, Dec. 22, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
d23-1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ROCKLAND, New-York.—SAMUEL W. CANFIELD against EDWARD KIRK, JR.—Summons for money. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Rockland, on the 26th day of December, 1873, at New City, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for five hundred dollars, with interest from August 1, 1873, and protest fees of one dollar and sixty-two cents, besides costs.—Dated Dec. 26, 1873.
SOLOMON F. HIGGINS,
ja6-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment to teach first-class music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, drawing, and a thorough education. Address M. S., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH, GERman, and Italian perfectly by conversation, by a superior Parisian lady teacher [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MAN AND WIFE,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF MAN AND WIFE.

In view of the great success of the present SUPERB REVIVAL of MAN AND WIFE, Mr. DALY will postpone the production of SARATOGA for a few evenings; MAN AND WIFE for the balance of this week, with its MAGNIFICENT STAGE SETTINGS and MOST COMPLETE CAST, including Messrs. Harkins, Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Parkes, Fawcett, Devere; Misses Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.

MAN AND WIFE MATINEE
Saturday, at 1:30.

** SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10, after elaborate and costly preparation, will positively be produced Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S great local comedy,
SARATOGA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
A MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Pantomimic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTENS FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the
LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES.
Balcony, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts
LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874,
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
will make her first appearance at this theatre in Adolphe Belot's new play entitled
LA FEMME DE FEU,
which has been several weeks in active preparation, and which will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, properties, a POWERFUL CAST, and with NEW AND ENTIRELY ORIGINAL EFFECTS!!!
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
EVENING AT 8, The Great Drama, THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. | AFTERNOON AT 2, A HUSBAND TO ORDER, and Drama, GIANT OF THE CAVE.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE;
The renowned Ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS.
The American Songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL.
The Song and Dance Artist, Mr. JOHNNY PALMER.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR.—BROOKLYN.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, F. R. S., will give his course of six LECTURES in ASTRONOMY, in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENINGS of Jan. 9, 12, 13, 16, 23, and Feb. 11. Course ticket, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague st., opposite Academy of Music.

MUSICAL.

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The SPRING SESSION of twenty-two weeks opens MONDAY, Jan. 5. PRICES REDUCED to meet the demands of the times. Address
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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
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$250 PER YEAR—[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

The stock market had hardly opened yesterday, when it became evident that the buying on all sides was of the most vigorous nature, and that the outside public was quite as intensely interested as the "powers" in Wall street. There was a general advance in the entire list, the only stock which held back at all being Union Pacific. It is said that a powerful clique has been formed to "bear" the stock one or two per cent., so as to pick it up at low prices, and then advance it, to strengthen the other market. In the early part of the day the advance was continued without a check until there had been a rise in several of the best stocks of from one to two and one-half per cent. Then the "shorts" became alarmed and commenced to offer thousands of shares for sale, with the intention of breaking the market. Their efforts were not successful, however, for the stocks against which they were working fell off but slightly, and at the close of the day recovered to nearly the point to which they first advanced. The fight in Western Union was of the most bitter kind, and the large short interest, developed in the neighborhood of seventy, made every exertion to "cover" at the closing prices of Saturday night. The buying, however, was uninterrupted, and everything offered for sale was taken by the parties who are on the "bull" side at figures beyond what the stock opened at in the morning. Prominent operators said that the short interest was largely increased during the day, and that the stock would sustain itself at the ruling figures, on account of the market being "oversold." The story in regard to the fifty per cent. bond dividend was a matter of discussion everywhere during the day, but the parties who are informed by reason of their connection with the company would not give out any information regarding it. North-western advanced sharply during the day, with large transactions on both the bull and bear side. The parties who believe in an advance cite the immense earnings of the company during the past year, and the probability that it will become a monopoly by consolidation with the Milwaukee and St. Paul. Chicago and Rock Island advanced beyond 104, with large transactions, and closed at 104¼@104½. Pacific Mail advanced to 42⅛, and closed at 41⅝. There was a marked contest between the bulls and bears, the latter parties, it is said, being prominent officials of the company who sold out their stock at low prices in the panic, and who are now anxious to get it back. Besides the advance in the stock market, which is as advantageous to the entire country as to Wall street, there were other gratifying matters which combined to add to the general good feeling. Among them may be mentioned the resumption in business of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., who were obliged to succumb to the force of the panic. The firm resume under favorable auspices, as will be seen by the following circular:

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 Wall street,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1874.

We take pleasure in announcing that we this day resume business.

We are indebted to the consideration, friendliness, and forbearance of our creditors for our ability to renew with our customers, relations that were broken off by an unprecedented financial crisis, which would have been ruinous for us to resist any longer than we did.

Those to whom we were the most largely indebted, and who best knew how and why we yielded temporarily to a combination of general disasters, have been the most prompt and willing to assist us.

Since Sept. 23 last, the day of our suspension, we have been favored with the good-will and confidence of all those with whom we have had business relations, and have received from others so many evidences of kindly feeling, that we cannot here refrain from expressing our deep and heartfelt gratitude.

Presenting ourselves again to the public in active business, with facilities unimpaired, with the ability to pay all obligations in full, and with the addition of new members to our firm, we are determined to regain our former position, and to base the future growth of our business on fidelity to the interests of our customers, on devotion to all the trusts we may receive, and on straightforward and liberal dealing.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular to the holders of the Central Pacific bonds, in which the business of the road for 1873 is given as follows:

1873.	Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Earnings Over Operating Expenses.
January..	$895,642 31	$523,896 70	$371,745 61
February..	685,640 90	463,067 66	222,573 24
March......	939,778 03	493,285 02	446,493 01
April......	1,129,469 39	502,100 47	627,368 92
May......	1,373,675 26	533,659 66	840,015 60
June......	1,301,202 60	466,947 41	834,255 19
July......	1,214,551 47	498,912 55	715,638 92
August......	1,251,622 74	475,834 02	775,788 72
September	1,407,224 17	442,185 03	965,039 14
October......	1,375,470 45	389,551 63	985,918 82
November	1,296,812 50	400,000 00	896,812 50
December.	1,000,000 00	400,000 00	600,000 00
Total...	$13,871,089 82	$5,589,440 15	$8,281,649 67

The earnings in 1872 were $12,734,729 88; the operating expenses, $5,527,445 25; the earnings over operating expenses, $7,207,284 63. The total interest liabilities are not far from $3,514,357, leaving as surplus earnings over operating expenses and interest on bonded debt for 1873 $4,767,292—equal to about eight and a half per cent. upon the outstanding capital stock of the company ($54,275,500.)

There are numerous complaints in the street of the way in which quotations are interrupted on the Stock and Gold telegraph, by the giving of news upon the tape. In an active market it is sometimes almost impossible to keep track of the stock quotations when two or three minutes are consumed by the operators in giving news.

Robert Coit, of the New-London Northern Railroad Company, telegraphs that a mistake has been made in stating that the company defaulted on its interest. He states that the company pays not only its bonded interest, but regular dividends of eight per cent. per annum.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

COST OF THE STRUCTURE AND LAND—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Executive Committee of the East River Bridge Company have caused a detailed estimate of the cost of the bridge entire, including both the land and structure, to be made, in pursuance of the resolution of the board at its last meeting. They requested the engineer to revise and re-examine the previous estimates of the expense of the structure, and in accordance with the actual expenditure to the present time. This he has done, with the following result:

Spent upon the two towers and Brooklyn anchorage (exclusive of the cost of land and materials and machinery on hand	$3,294,698 22
Required to complete the bridge itself...	6,092,516 62
Total cost of structure	$9,387,214 84

The committee directed an estimate of the land required to be made by the engineer's department upon the following basis:

1. A map of all the lands and buildings lying within the lines of the bridge, as well as those lying under the structure, though not occupied, as well as those actually used for the foundations of the towers, anchorages, piers, and approaches was made, showing each individual's property, with the parts of such lots outside of those lines as might for the interest of all parties be proper to take.

2. An abstract of the valuation of each of such parcels was made from the assessors' books of New-York and Brooklyn according to the assessments for 1873; and where only a part of a lot was taken a valuation was placed upon it which bears the same proportion to the valuation of the whole lot that the area of the land taken bears to the area of the whole lot.

3. The actual value was then arrived at by taking twice and a half the assessed value of the land required in New-York, and at twice its assessed value in Brooklyn.

The estimate has been made by the department upon this basis, and the following is the result:

The assessed value of all the land required within the lines of the bridge and under it, including the parts of lots outside those lines which it may be expedient to take, is:	
In New-York	$2,401,978 00
In Brooklyn	520,394 00
Total of land to be taken	$2,922,372 00
Land already taken has cost	735,478 83
Total cost of land taken and to be taken is	$3,657,850 83
Total cost of structure as above	9,387,214 84
Whole cost of bridge	$13,045,065 67

From this amount, however, there is a large sum to be credited the bridge for land lying under the bridge, and capable of utilization, between the river on each side and points where the bridge leaves a clear space of fifteen feet between its under side and the ground; the cost of this land amounts to $2,740,-000. If sixty per cent. of its cost can be realized for the limited purposes only for which it would be the policy of the company to lease it at seven per cent. upon its reduced value, an annual income of $115,000 would be received; or if sold there would be a deduction of $1,644,250 from the total cost above given, leaving the net cost of the whole work $11,500,815 67.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Business for the year of 1874 commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The January Term was opened by Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Rollins appearing for the prosecution. The Grand Jury was discharged until the 19th inst., a jury having been sworn in at the Oyer and Terminer Court. Two shop-lifters named Louisa Conners and Sebastian Geyer, against whom three indictments for petit larceny had been found, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and each was sent to State Prison for one year....Henry Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year and six months....Two pickpockets, named James McGrath and Matthew Dwyer, pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person. Two years and six months each in the Penitentiary....William Arnold and John Woods pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to State Prison for three years....Henry Woodiness and [illegible] McNally also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The former was sent to State Prison [illegible]

year....John L. Decker was found guilty of an attempted burglary on the premises of William Lynch, No. 514 Greenwich street, on the 1st of December, and sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Andrew Petree, charged with robbery by James McGrath, of No. 20 East Twentieth street, was acquitted.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

The matter of the proposed extradition of Joab Lawrence from the State of New-York, with a view of having him tried in Detroit upon the criminal charge of conspiring to defraud Capt. E. B. Ward out of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, again came before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judge Daniels presiding. Lawrence had been demanded by the Governor of Michigan as a fugitive from justice, and Gov. Dix having issued an extradition warrant, habeas corpus proceedings were taken in the Oyer and Terminer on the ground that the papers were imperfect, and charged no crime, and that the Governor, who had probably acted hurriedly, would be likely to revoke it on being informed of the facts. Judge Daniels gave time to consult the Governor.

When the case came on for hearing yesterday, a letter was produced from Gov. Dix, in which he says that the points submitted can be better considered by him after the court had passed on the question of law.

Mr. Bartlett, as counsel for Lawrence, desired to put in a traverse so as to subpœna the Governor's Clerk for the purpose of showing that the issue of the warrant was not the Governor's act, but that of the Governor's clerk.

Judge Daniels declined to accede to the proposal, on the ground that the genuineness of the Governor's signature was not disputed. He then dismissed the writ, leaving Mr. Bartlett to take such action before the Governor as he should think fit.

In an affidavit made by Lawrence he says that the object in seeking the requisition from the Governor of the State of Michigan was and is the collection of an (alleged) debt, and for the accomplishment of a private end and purpose, and was not and is not for the purpose of justice, either solely or in any manner whatsoever. He denies each and every allegation contained in the affidavit of Eber B. Ward, except the statement that no prior application had been made for a requisition, and except the statement that the property therein mentioned was the property of the said Eber B. Ward. He further says that on or about the 9th day of October, 1872, he sold to Eber B. Ward 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Eureka Mining Company of Utah, of the par value of $200,000, in payment for which he received the property mentioned in the affidavit of Eber B. Ward, whatever the real value thereof may be; that said sale of stock was made in entire good faith on the part of the deponent, and in the full and firm belief that it was justly and actually worth all that he obtained for the same, and that deponent made no representation in regard to said stock or said Eureka Mining Company which he did not believe to be true. And further, to show that the stock was then actually worth all that he obtained for it, he says that at the time of such sale he offered to sell to the said Ward an additional amount of the capital stock of the said Eureka Mining Company of the par value of $10,000 for the sum of $13,000; that subsequently, in the month of October, 1872, while deponent was at Salt Lake City, he received from Detroit, Mich., a telegram in the following words:

To Joab Lawrence:
I have an offer of cash for the 10,000 Eureka at your offer, 13,000.
E. B. WARD.

That deponent did not telegraph an answer, but declined the proposition by letter to Eber B. Ward, inasmuch as the time for which he had given him the option had expired; that on the 30th day of October, 1872, deponent received at Salt Lake City another telegram from Detroit, Mich., in the following words:

To Joab Lawrence:
Receiving no reply have sold 10,000 of mine.
E. B. WARD.

He further says that on the information of the Eureka Mining Company, in 1871, he put in $100,000 in cash of his own money as working capital; that he has also loaned to the Eureka Mining Company the sum of $43,567 50 in cash of his own money, $20,000 of which was loaned after the sales of stock to Eber B. Ward; that said loan is secured by a mortgage upon the property of the said Eureka Mining Company, held by this deponent; that on the 13th day of December, 1873, and since this deponent has been under arrest, he received a telegram in the following words:

Dated DETROIT, Mich., Dock, Nov. 27, 1873.
Received at, forwarded from Chicago, Dec. 13.
To Joab Lawrence, Hoffman House:
Can we arrange the Eureka mortgage on a compromise basis and pay less interest? Griffith here to get funds.
E. B. WARD.

That the mortgage mentioned in said telegram is the mortgage held by deponent to secure the loan aforesaid, as there is no other mortgage upon the property of the Eureka Mining Company, as deponent is informed and believes. He further says that in the month of November, 1873, he received a letter from A. A. Griffith, dated Salt Lake City, Nov. 10, 1873, and containing the following words:

"If you will not buy Ward's stock at any price, will you please state the lowest price you will take for your mortgage, payable in sixty days from receipt of proposition? On account of great reduction in values, I hope you will feel like making a very handsome reduction for cash in hand. Please keep this strictly confidential."

He further says that after the sale of stock by him to Eber B. Ward, the mine belonging to the Eureka Mining Company failed to realize the expectations entertained of it by Ward and by him, in consequence of which Ward became desirous of obtaining from him property with which he had purchased the 2,000 shares of stock of the company, and that it was in furtherance of such a desire, as deponent believes, that the said Ward sent deponent the foregoing telegram concerning the aforesaid mortgage and a compromise thereof; and that A. A. Griffith wrote to deponent the words above set forth, Griffith, as deponent is informed and believes, being now the Secretary of the said Eureka Mining Company, under Ward as President thereof.

He further says that on the 8th day of December, 1873, A. A. Griffith called upon him at the Hoffman House, in this City, at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. That no other person was present. That the door was closed. Griffith then said to deponent, What are you going to do about Capt. Ward's stock? You will have to do something about it or he will make you trouble. He further said that Eber B. Ward was disgusted with the whole Eureka scheme and was mad and would make deponent trouble if deponent did not do something. Griffith further told deponent that Ward would not be satisfied with anything but disposing of his Eureka stock. Deponent declined to purchase this stock, whereupon Griffith said deponent would be sorry for it, and that he advised deponent by all means to settle or compromise it, or Ward would give him trouble.

Deponent persisted in his declination, whereupon Griffith arose, stepped out of the room, and returned, followed by two officers, almost immediately, when Griffith said of the deponent to one of the officers: "This is the man I was speaking to you about;" the officer then arrested deponent. Immediately after the arrest Griffith said to deponent: "This can all be arranged and settled." Deponent answered: "Why, I'm arrested; this is no time to talk about settlement." Griffith replied that it did not make any difference, it could be compromised or settled.

An affidavit made by F. H. Page, the Deputy Sheriff, who made the arrest in this City, corroborates the statement of Lawrence as to the offers of compromise made by Mr. Griffith.

Later in the day Mr. William O. Bartlett, counsel for Lawrence, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Blatchford, returnable on Wednesday, requiring cause to be shown why he should not be discharged from custody.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

A CLEAR CASE ESTABLISHED AGAINST BRENNAN'S ASSISTANTS—RECOVERY OF ANOTHER OF THE STOLEN GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Information was received by Detectives Farley and Sampson yesterday morning that a man named Maloney had offered for sale a gold certificate for $5,000, supposed to be one of the three stolen from Mr. Burr S. Craft, the planter, of Rolleston, Princess Anne County, Va., while he was drinking wine in Delmonico's with Judson Jarvis, Ex-Sheriff Brennan's son-in-law and Order of Arrest Clerk, and several others, among whom were Deputy Sheriffs Conklin and Lyons, now confined in the Tombs awaiting trial. The officers, on receiving the information, began to search for Maloney, who they found was a passenger-runner for the New-York Central Railroad, and whose full name was Thomas J. Maloney. After a long search Detectives Farley, Sampson, Keans, and Sellick overhauled Maloney in Broadway, and arrested him. He denied all knowledge of the affair, but on being searched the detectives found concealed in the finger of a glove in one of his pockets one of the gold certificates for $5,000 stolen from Mr. Craft. They at once conveyed Thomas Maloney to the Central Office, and locked him up. He then said that he obtained the gold certificate from his brother Michael J. Maloney, a down-town express agent. Detective Farley at once arrested Michael J. Maloney, and locked him up at head-quarters. After spending about a half-hour in his cell, Michael J. Maloney sent for Capt. Irving of the Detective Squad, and made a clean breast of the whole affair. He stated that on the night of the robbery he was in Delmonico's, when Craft, Judson Jarvis, and the Deputy Sheriffs came in. Craft was drunk, and in consequence of a request made by Judson Jarvis, exhibited the three gold certificates for $5,000 each. Becoming more intoxicated, Craft went out on the stoop, followed by Conklin and Lyons. Maloney went after them and saw Conklin and Lyons steal the gold certificates from Craft's pocket. They went away, and returning, slily put one of the stolen certificates in his hand and told him to keep it as a Christmas present. The two Maloneys will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day, and further developments in the case may be expected.

NOTABLE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

The Mercantile Library of Brooklyn, which last year secured the services of Prof. Tyndall, now announces a course of scientific lectures scarcely less attractive and not less valuable. It is a series of six, by Richard A. Proctor, on "Astronomy," to begin [illegible]

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MAYOR HUNTER'S MESSAGE—THE DEBT OF THE CITY—THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1874 organized last evening. Long before the hour at which it was announced the meeting would convene every approach to the council chamber was crowded by noisy politicians. The unusual excitement was occasioned by the uncertainty which existed as to which political party should furnish the President of the board. In order to accommodate the fourteen additional Aldermen given to the city by the new charter, a number of new desks have been furnished. As each of the new Aldermen entered the room, after a breathless struggle through the crowded passageways, his appearance was hailed by the crowd in the chamber outside the railing in a manner not calculated to reassure a nervous man about for the first time to take his seat as a "City father." The board was called to order by the clerk. On motion of Alderman Clancy, of the Fifth Ward, Alderman Howell, of the Eleventh Ward, was made Chairman pro tem. Alderman Clancy moved that until the board had organized by the election of a President, it should be governed by the rules of 1873. Alderman Richardson moved an amendment, to the effect that an exception be made with regard to the hour of adjournment and some other rules. The yeas and nays were called for, and as this was the first test vote, its result was watched with interest. The amendment was lost, by a vote of 19 to 17, the strict party vote. A good deal of wrangling followed, as to the manner of voting for the President. It was at length determined that each member should rise in his seat and declare his choice when his name was called for President. The result showed that the Democrats who were reported last week as refusing to be absolutely dictated to by the leaders had submitted to the party whip. The only candidates voted for were Alderman Richardson, of the Twenty-second Ward, and Alderman Bergen, of the Tenth Ward. Neither of the candidates voting, the vote stood, Richardson, 15; Bergen, 19—a strict party vote. Aldermen Richardson and Clancy were appointed a committee to conduct the President to the chair. After Mr. Bergen had read a speech, returning thanks for his election, the board proceeded to the election of the following officers by a strict party vote: For City Clerk, William G. Bishop; Assistant Keeper of the City Hall, William McGuire; Messenger of the Board, James Bridges; Engineer of the City Hall, Timothy Ward; for Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District, Peter Fitzpatrick and John Culhane; for Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District, Thomas Bowers and Patrick Monaghan; Keeper of the Closets, Daniel Murphy; Pound Master of the Eighth Ward, John Gallagher. On motion of Alderman Riley, after the above officers had been elected, a committee of two was appointed to wait on Mayor Hunter, and learn if he had any communication to transmit to the board. The committee then escorted the Mayor to the President's desk. Mayor Hunter was received with applause, and at once commenced the reading of his message. At the conclusion of the message, Alderman Clancy moved that 1,500 copies of the message be printed in pamphlet form, and that 500 copies be printed in German. Alderman Strong offered an amendment that the matter be referred to the several committees which the different parts of it affects, after they are appointed.

The Mayor, in his message, which is a very long document, after alluding to the new fundamental law which makes all the administrative departments, excepting the Board of Health, subject to the supervision and control of the Mayor and Common Council, states that:

According to the report of the Controller, the City debt has been increased during the year by a little over $2,500,000. This increase is due to the legislation of former years, and was incurred mainly for the further improvement of the park, for the new storage reservoir, the bridge, and the boulevards, as shown by the following:

Tax certificates in 1873	$364,000
Permanent water loan	491,000
New-York bridge loan	558,000
Prospect Park loan	495,000
Boulevard loan	667,000

The City debt foots up $37,431,941 57, to be redeemed as follows:

By collection of arrears of taxes	$2,214,000 00
By tax on the whole City	14,308,837 24
By tax on the late City of Williamsburg	138,000 00
By the first twelve wards, and Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second (Park Bonds)	9,233,000 00
By assessments on the line of the improvement	11,538,104 33
Total	$37,431,941 57
Amount of Sinking Fund to be used for the redemption of this debt is	2,908,435 87
Total	$34,523,505 70
Assessments on the line of improvements for which bonds have been issued	$11,538,104 33
Certificates of Arrears of Taxes	2,214,000 00

After recommending that the Police and Excise Departments be joined together, and reviewing the work accomplished during the year by the Board of Education, the Mayor, in reference to the lighting of the streets, remarks: For some cause, the increase of expense in lighting the streets has been greater than the growth of the City would seem to require. The amount raised in our annual taxes for this purpose in the year 1863 was $125,000. In the year 1873 the amount is $600,000. If this increase is owing to the unwarrantable exactions of monopolies, it should be resisted. The health of the city, the Mayor states, has been better during the past year, than during 1872. In reference to the Brooklyn Bridge enterprise he says:

Had the people of Brooklyn foreseen at the outset the vast expenditure of public money necessary to the completion of this work, it is more than probable it would have been postponed to a time when our people being freer from debt could better afford to bear so heavy a burden. We cannot, however, consider this subject at present from such a stand-point. Already nearly $5,-000,000 have been embarked in this undertaking. But Brooklyn should not be called upon to build the bridge alone. Nine millions more are now required, and the addition of this entire amount to our bonded indebtedness would be intolerable.

New-York City has a vast interest in this undertaking, and even the State is seriously concerned. The absence of safe, certain, and speedy connection between New-York City and the neighboring portions of the State, has led hundreds of thousands of tax-payers to make their homes in New-Jersey. The bridge will increase the value of real estate in this city, but in making a direct connection between our waterfront and the railroads of the interior, and otherwise, it will confer upon New-York benefits of just as valuable a character to their commercial interests. Justice and comity between the two cities, therefore, in my judgment, alike require that both cities should contribute to the expense of a work so fraught with mutual benefit.

The message also contains a severe denunciation of special legislation. Of home government the Mayor pithily says: "If we are left to govern ourselves, we shall have as good a government as we deserve."

A good deal of acrimonious debate was occasioned in the Common Council on the question of awarding the contract for the corporation advertising. It was finally decided that the four papers, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Brooklyn *Union*, the Eastern District *Times*, and the *Freie Presse*, be continued as the corporation papers. The board, after the transaction of unimportant business, adjourned.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta, No. 52 Exchange place, presented a rather unusual appearance yesterday afternoon. The prominent members of the Junta and Amigos de Cuba were crowded into one small room, while the outer one was filled with the survivors of the Virginius expedition. They presented a pitiful appearance, suffering much from the inclement season. Their clothing is scanty, and most of them are without underclothing and boots. They complain of the treatment they have received at the hands of the members of the Junta, and add that if it had not been for the promises made to them in the navy-yard they would have been provided with clothing and means to proceed to their homes. They called at the head-quarters because they were informed that after this week their board would be no longer paid by the Junta, and that they would have to provide for themselves. A promise has, however, been made that before the end of the week they are to be supplied with underclothes. The American portion were supplied by the Junta with clothing and money to take them to their homes. Capt. Gratz, William Scott, and others were sent off two days since to their families in Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Jersey. Geo. W. Brown, on behalf of the nine Jamaicans and three Englishmen, proceeded to the British Consul, and he at once gave instructions to have them cared for at No. 181 Cherry street, opposite the Seaman's Exchange, where they will remain until an opportunity offers for sending them to England, and Kingston, Jamaica. Had it not been for the kindness of Commander Braine, the men would have been worse off, but the clothing supplied to them on board the Juniata did not meet all their requirements. All they got there was a pea-jacket and woolen shirt. For the past week the Junta paid $4 a week for each of them at a French restaurant in Greene street, and they were all huddled together in three small rooms.

The statements made that they had been entertained at Trujillo's is incorrect; they received no kindness from the Cuban residents of the City, and they now regret that they did not remain on board the Juniata instead of listening to the promises and inducements made to them to come to New-York. Three of the party still remain in the Marine Hospital in Brooklyn. At the close of the session of the Junta the members passed out and announced to the survivors that in a day or so they would get underclothing, and that the funds subscribed for them by the citizens were exhausted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

François Sage and Rome Bartholomew, two sailors belonging to the French ship Augustin, were yesterday held by Commissioner Shields to await examination on charge of desertion....Nils Petersen, a sailor of the Norwegian bark Meteor, was held by Commissioner Osborne for examination, charged with deserting his ship....The Bankruptcy Appeal Term of the United States Circuit Court will be opened by Judge Woodruff to-morrow morning, at No. 27 Chambers street. A number of important [illegible]

been commenced in the United States District Court, against Edwin Bowe & Co., to recover $900 in gold for alleged violation of the Customs laws....A suit has also been commenced in the same court against Lawson Brothers, of New-York, to recover $6,000 upon a similar ground.

ANOTHER MURDER.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN GASMEN IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A fatal stabbing affray took place in the Eighteenth Ward last night. Michael Fitzgibbons, who gives his age as thirty-three years, keeps a boarding-house at No. 418 East Nineteenth street. This house is supported by men working in the New-York Gas Company, Twenty-first street and First avenue. Fitzgibbons is a foreman in the gas-house. Yesterday evening some of the boarders brought home Michael Brophy, aged thirty, of No. 371 First avenue. A quarrel almost instantly followed between Brophy and Fitzgibbons. This quarrel was renewed in the liquor store of Cornelius O'Niell, adjoining the boarding-house. Soon a cry of murder was heard, and on the Police entering the hallway they found Brophy endeavoring to hold himself erect by aid of the stair railings. He was fatally stabbed in the left breast and over the left eye. Fitzgibbons, who was in the liquor store, was at once arrested. He was badly beaten about the head, and said that Brophy had assaulted him in the hall, and that he had not used any knife. The Police, however, learned that a small boy had been seen to pick up a knife. They are looking for the boy, and expect to arrest him. Brophy cannot live.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS IN WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, to whom was referred the equalization of assessments in the several towns, presented the following report:

Towns.	Per cent. of real value.	Assessors' valuation.	Corrected valuation.
East Chester....	33	$2,547,610	$2,709,730
West Farms....	30	4,327,470	4,712,373
Morrisania......	30	3,921,469	4,588,118
Yonkers......	33	6,918,860	7,355,423
King's Bridge...	33	1,882,490	2,002,284
Rye......	33	2,251,930	2,395,235
West Chester...	33	2,379,141	2,530,541
Total.......		$23,929,170	$26,293,704
Ossining.......	35	2,559,377	2,559,377
Pelham......	36	784,470	764,858
New Rochelle.....	36	1,994,135	1,944,282
Mamaroneck......	36	961,812	937,766
Mt. Pleasant......	37	2,354,043	2,233,159
Scarsdale......	37	484,050	459,193
Cortlandt......	38	3,586,450	3,312,747
Harrison......	38	1,010,150	938,601
New Castle......	38	808,755	747,034
White Plains.....	38	1,314,300	1,213,998
Bedford......	39	1,494,105	1,344,694
Greenburg......	39	7,436,880	6,693,192
Yorktown......	39	1,126,868	1,014,181
North Castle.....	40	565,000	495,797
North Salem.....	40	876,250	768,910
Poundridge......	40	312,417	274,146
Somers......	40	1,081,[illegible]42	948,878
Lewisboro'......	50	668,900	609,967
Totals.....		$53,554,474	$53,554,474

It will be perceived that in seven towns the valuation is increased, in one, Ossining, it remains the same, and in the remaining seventeen towns, it is reduced to the same amount it is increased in the first-named seven towns. The committee compared the assessed valuations in the several towns of the pieces of land therein sold during the past year, with their recorded values, and in that way obtained the average percentage of the assessed valuations to the actual valuations.

The actual valuation and amount of personal property in the county is given as follows:

Towns.	Actual Valuation.	Personal Property.
Bedford	$3,331,038	$218,275
Cortlandt	9,438,026	720,700
East Chester	7,720,030	76,500
Greenburg	19,068,023	915,350
Harrison	2,674,078	109,750
King's Bridge	5,704,515	23,500
Lewisboro'	1,737,800	83,535
Mamaroneck	2,671,760	20,000
Morrisania	13,071,563	93,000
Mount Pleasant	6,362,278	272,350
New-Castle	2,128,302	116,575
New-Rochelle	5,539,264	349,200
North Castle	1,412,500	33,700
North Salem	2,190,625	247,250
Ossining	7,312,565	268,000
Pelham	2,179,088	44,750
Poundridge	781,042	30,194
Rye	6,824,030	459,950
Scarsdale	1,306,243	104,800
Somers	2,703,355	320,766
West Chester	7,209,516	206,200
West Farms	13,425,566	140,000
White Plains	3,458,684	359,200
Yonkers	20,966,242	540,670
Yorktown	2,889,405	131,773
Total	$152,608,315	$5,905,048

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Brady presiding, the following gentlemen were impaneled on the Grand Jury: Abraham B. Lent, (foreman,) Geo. T. Jackson, Joseph Sands, Charles Hopkins, Nahum Stetson, Jr., William Tucker, Daniel W. Seward, Jeremiah Millbank, Isaac Hoffman, William L. Cole, Fred'k Fawcett, Evert A. Dayckinck, John S. Rice, John N. Cornell, John B. Morean, James M. Dunbar, Edward T. Morgan, Gardiner Smith, William Foulke, Edgar Wright, Henry M. Taber, Charles Gaudet, Bernhard Eisig.

Judge Brady, in his charge to the Grand Jury, expressed his satisfaction that the administration of criminal justice in the City of New-York was in a satisfactory condition, and intimated that the few matters requiring especial consideration would be presented to them by the District Attorney or his associates. It was necessary, however, that he should make some suggestions, because the statute required that it should be done, and imposed upon him the duty of so doing. In the first instance, they should select from their body a clerk, whose duty would be to keep minutes of their proceedings. Their especial attention should be directed to offenses under the statutes against violations of the Excise laws, usury, lotteries, the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and the sale of tickets on board steamers. In his judgment there was no body of men gathered together in the United States intrusted with such important duties, whose obligations were so solemn and whose responsibility was so great as the gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury. It was proper for him to say that in the reception of evidence they should be particular to see that the witness had a personal knowledge of the facts to which he testified, and that he did not give any mere hearsay, any gathering up of what he might have heard from persons with whom he conversed. They should, in the language of Blackstone, be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the indictment, so far as the evidence goes, and not be satisfied with remote probabilities, as the mere finding of an indictment might, in the hands of his enemies, seriously injure an innocent man.

The jury then retired and the court adjourned until Thursday, when the trial of King for the murder of O'Neill will be proceeded with immediately after the disposal of the order to show cause against Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Ex-Deputy Sheriff Shields.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE IN MELROSE.

About three weeks ago, Edward Donohue, a young married man, of Cortlandt avenue, near Union street, Melrose, went into the liquor saloon kept by Thomas Tierney to get something to drink, and while there was told by some young men that Michael Tierney desired to see him over at the Fleetwood Engine-house. Donohue, on going there, met Michael Tierney, and asked him what he wanted, when the latter remarked, with an oath, "I'm going to lick you," and almost at the same moment struck Donohue several blows on his head with a short club loaded with lead, from the effects of which Donohue fell senseless and bleeding upon the floor, but subsequently recovered sufficiently to succeed in reaching his home, where he again sank to the ground from the loss of blood. In the meantime, Tierney fled. In consequence of the friendly relations which had previously existed between the two families, the affair was kept secret until Sunday night, when Dr. Joyce, who was attending Donohue, notified Coroner Miller of the case, and the probable result. Donohue died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and Capt. Robbins arrested Tierney on a warrant issued by Coroner Miller, who proceeded at once to hold an inquest in the case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, Assistant District Attorney Purdy gave notice that he should move the trial of Benoni Howard, indicted for counterfeiting match stamps, on Wednesday morning....The case of Charles Callender, Ex-Bank Examiner, indicted for accepting a bribe in the matter of his examination into the affairs of the Ocean Bank, which was on the calendar of the day, was again put off, owing to the absence of United States District Attorney Bliss, who is to try the case. It was, however, stated by Mr. Purdy that the trial will be proceeded with at the conclusion of the Benoni Howard case....A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Joseph B. Purdy, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury for shipping fire-works improperly marked....John Kendal was then put on trial for the second time on an indictment charging him with having sent articles adapted for indecent and immoral purposes through the United States mail. The trial occupied the whole day. The jury, after being out about fifteen minutes, returned into court and delivered a verdict of guilty.

A SINGULAR RUMOR.

It was positively asserted in sporting circles last night, and a bet of $1,000 to $500 was made on the result, that an arrangement or compromise had been made by an Ex-Senator of the State and the officials of Police Head-quarters, by which the policy business will be resumed through the City, without the interference of the Police. It is positively known that Jacob Shipney, one of the most extensive policy backers in the City, yesterday instructed his underwriters to reopen business to-day in their offices. "Jew" Kelly's faro bank in Eighth street, "Whoa" Bill Jackson's game in Broadway, and Harvey Young's saloon on Fourth avenue, were all in full blast yesterday. This is important information for [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, will be open for inspection to-day.

The feast of the Epiphany will be duly celebrated to-day in Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

The Twenty-second Regiment will hold a reception at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, the 12th inst.

Charles F. Burke, who was injured by a Fourth avenue car, a few days ago, will not, it is said, lose his arm.

Aaron M. Powell lectures at Republican Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, on "The Present Aspect of the Temperance Reform."

The employes of Ehrich's Temple of Fashion, Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth avenue, give a grand calico soirée at Lyric Hall this evening.

Mr. J. C. Mersereau, Register of the New-York Gold Exchange, has published his annual book, containing the daily prices of gold for the year.

The annual meeting of the Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association—National Zouaves—is called for next Thursday evening, at No. 186 Sixth avenue.

The Committee of Depositors of the Ocean Bank has called a meeting of the depositors, to be held at the First District Court, City Hall Park, to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A cable dispatch announces that the Inman steamer City of Chester, which left this City on the 27th ult., arrived out at 8 P. M. Sunday, having made the voyage in eight days and two hours.

The furniture which had been removed from several of the public schools in old School District No. 1, of West Farms, was restored to its original position on Saturday, and yesterday the schools were reopened.

George Drew, the Third avenue conductor, recently charged by A. P. Whiteman with attempting to steal a watch, has been honorably discharged by Judge Bixby, who pronounced the case one of mistaken identity.

Dr. E. W. Hoeber will deliver, this evening, at Standard Hall, corner Broadway and Forty-second street, one of a course of German lectures on social science. The subject of the discourse this evening will be "Education."

There was a regular meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association last night at Bleecker Building, the President, Robert R. Carpenter, in the chair. Ordinary routine business was transacted, and 113 new members enrolled.

The adjourned proceedings for contempt against Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Deputy Shields, arising out of Genet's escape, were further postponed before Judge Daniels, in Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, on account of Mr. Burrill, of counsel.

A special meeting of the Bar Association will be held at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the nomination of G. H. Williams to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Order of the Herrman's Sons have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Kreiter; Vice President, Wm. Stock; Secretaries, Wm. Diedermann and John Debus; Treasurer, Phil. Flickmann. The order numbers about 500 members.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, this evening, when Frederic De Peyster, L.L.D., President of the society, will deliver the sixty-ninth anniversary discourse. Subject—"William III. as a Reformer."

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of the drunken vagrant, William Banter, who was found dead outside the Warren House, corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, on New Year's morning. The jury found that his death resulted from injuries received at the hands of persons unknown, and discharged Mr. Hynes, the bar-tender of the Warren House.

The seventh annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors will be opened in the galleries of the National Academy of Design on Thursday, the 29th inst. This year the society, in organizing their exhibition, will have to depend for pictures on their own members and American collectors alone, as the arrangement by which Mr. Blackburn was to contribute a collection of foreign works for the general display has fallen through.

An entertainment is to be given on Thursday next for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Morrison, No. 38 West Twenty-eighth street, whose handsome parlors will be fitted up as a bijou theatre. The evening's amusement will consist of "The Happy Pair," which will be performed by the accomplished amateurs, Mrs. Etta Manning and Mr. Moses. In "The Little Treasure," Miss Nathan, Miss Samuel, and Mr. Cardoza will take leading parts.

In publishing the particulars yesterday relating to the constitution of the French Society of Mutual Assistance, "*La Famille*," two important errors were made. The President of the Society is Professor Aubert, (not Hubert, as printed,) and the address of the Secretary is No. 113 West Sixteenth street (not No. 112). These misprints give us the opportunity of repeating the main points connected with the above society—namely, that it is designed to secure a certain provision for the families of its members; that all persons in good health are eligible for membership, and that certificates can be obtained of M. E. Parisot, No. 113 West Sixteenth street, every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday, and charged by Judge Pratt.

It is said that the defense in the case of Kate Stoddard, who is charged with murdering Charles Goodrich, will be insanity.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, will lecture at the Tabernacle Lay College, Schermerhorn street, near Nevins, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Services of an interesting character, over which Bishop Loughlin will preside, are announced to take place this evening at St. Vincent's Home for Boys.

The Ossipee sailed last evening, under orders from Washington. The Arapiles is at the cob dock, shipping her armament. The Juniata is on the stocks, undergoing some much-needed repairs.

The notes of Sprague's bondsmen matured on Sunday, and still remain unpaid. Counsel for the bondsmen have requested the Controller not to make a peremptory demand for payment until the suit brought by Sprague to prevent the City realizing on the property transferred by him, to make good the Treasury defalcation, shall have been decided.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Methodist Church at Farmingdale will be dedicated on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Elder E. Owen, of Syracuse, delivering the dedicatory sermon. A general quarterly meeting of the Free Methodists will commence on the Thursday evening previous, and continue through Friday and Saturday.

A peculiar and distressing accident occurred at Southampton yesterday. A young man named Shepard Havens, the son of Mr. Daniel S. Havens, was out gunning with a party on Low Neck, when, in passing through a thick wood, one barrel of a double gun, heavily charged with buckshot, which he was carrying, was accidentally discharged. The recoil threw the gun out of his hand, when the charge in the second barrel was exploded, and the contents passed through his right arm, between the wrist and the elbow, almost completely severing it. He was immediately taken home, where the surgical attendants decided that amputation was necessary. Young Havens is a carpenter, and has a wife and child dependent upon him for a livelihood.

STATEN ISLAND.

The scarlet fever is quite prevalent at the west end of Staten Island, several children having died of the disease during the past week in the town of Westfield; two in one family at Rossville.

About sixty German tradesmen and laborers assembled at Matthew Brandt's hotel, on Canal street, Stapleton, at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, organized a meeting, and passed resolutions calling for "work or blood," and intimating a purpose, if necessity required, of making a raid upon the flour and grocery stores.

Mr. Hugh McRoberts, the recently-elected County Treasurer of Richmond, has filed his required bonds in the sum of $235,000—$200,000 for the county, and $35,000 for the State. He gave eight bondsmen, the amount being equally divided between them. The Board of Supervisors will meet to-day at Richmond village to approve the bonds, when Mr. McRoberts will immediately enter upon his duties.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officer Wm. Dalton, of the Jersey City Police force, was shot in the leg yesterday morning by the falling of his pistol upon the sidewalk.

During a disturbance at Bayonne on Sunday, Lawrence Gill struck Bernard Bennett in the head with an ax, inflicting a severe gash. Gill was arrested.

The expenditures made by the Jersey City Fire Department last year were [illegible], including [illegible] spent upon Greenville since her consolidation with Jersey City.

[illegible]

[illegible] large for the slaughter of [illegible] cattle and [illegible] sheep a week.

The members of the Remsen Avenue Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, subscribed enough money on Sunday to wipe out a debt of $9,000, which has hung over the church for some time past.

Charles Schnare was yesterday arrested, in Elizabeth, on a charge of bigamy. His first wife, who says she was married to him in 1867, preferred the charge. He was committed to jail.

On motion of Jonathan Dixon, Jr., Judge Bedle has directed that writs of nolle pros. be entered upon all the indictments pending against Fire Commissioner Gregory, for malfeasance in office.

The Newark Road Board organized yesterday for the new year by the election of Edgar Farmer President and A. B. Baldwin Treasurer. Charles T. Gray was reappointed Clerk, James Owen Engineer, and Senator Taylor Counsel of the board.

Commissioner Patrick T. Farrier, of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, is confined to his home in consequence of a severe beating which he received on Saturday night last, at the hands of one Patrick Whalen.

The stables of R. S. Stoutenbery, No. 10 Linden street, Newark, were destroyed by fire, last evening, causing a loss of $500. They were occupied by John Riley as a livery and boarding stable. Riley's loss is estimated at $800.

The Singer Sewing-machine Company commenced work yesterday morning in their new factory building, in Elizabeth. The operatives in the employ of the company were met at the depot, upon the arrival of the train, by a large party of roughs, who commanded them to leave the town, and finally assaulted them.

James H. Ryan was yesterday committed to jail by Justice Davis, of Jersey City, to answer a charge of perjury. Some days ago Ryan swore that John Riley and Oleander Lean had thrown him off a canal-boat, and threatened to shoot him. The two men claim to have been out of the State at the time of the alleged assault.

A misplaced switch ran a Morris and Essex passenger train upon the wrong track, near the depot in Hoboken, yesterday. The train ran into a number of freight cars. One of them was wrecked, and the locomotive of the passenger train was thrown off the track. One of the brakemen was severely injured.

The conference committees, to take steps for the consolidation of the towns of Orange and East and West Orange, have agreed upon a basis for the projected union. Each section of the new city is to bear its own debt. Should the bill as drawn be passed by the Legislature, the consolidation is to be ratified by a vote of the people of each of the three towns before it shall become effective.

The first quarterly statement made by the State Bank of New-Brunswick since its rescue from bankruptcy last Fall was filed with the State Controller yesterday. Its resources are stated at $729,-914 37, of which $66,243 is in legal tenders, $6,736 90 in notes of other banks, $94,792 70 due from New-York banks, and $13,113 15 from other banks; $31,000 in real estate; notes and bills discounted, $452,019, and United States and other bonds, $61,000. The amount on deposit in the bank is $451,129 88.

The friends of Commissioner Farrier, of Jersey City, who was so badly beaten on Saturday night by Patrick Whalen, make the following statement concerning the affair: The Commissioner was in Doyle's saloon when Whalen entered, and took to some one outside a glass of liquor. Supposing that the party to whom the liquor was taken was a policeman, the Commissioner went into the hall in search of the supposed officer. He pushed back the door, which struck a woman who was standing in the hall. He apologized and returned to the saloon. Whalen entered soon after, and, having charged Farrier with insulting his wife, committed upon him the assault from which he is now suffering.

FREE DORMITORY FOR WOMEN.

Before the organization of the Free Dormitory for Women by the "Fraternals," poor deserving women had no place to sleep but in station-houses. During the few weeks that the dormitory has been in operation 1,385 women have been provided with temporary shelter, besides giving them a bath and free medical attendance in case of sudden illness. Active preparations are now in progress to furnish food to those applying. In order to raise money, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin has kindly consented to deliver a lecture to-night in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, near Eighth street, on "Modern Chivalry." It is anxiously hoped that the sum realized will prove ample to carry on the work of this most excellent institution.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—C. P. Freeman, C. B. George, R. L. Keyes, Miss K. G. Wadley, C. M. Cooper, John L. Hollis, F. E. Tobley, R. Stern, H. Howard.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—W. H. Harper, George S. Mitchell, Chas. A. McNeale, Justino Minondo, W. B. Brown, Dr. Charles Brown, Dr. M. M. Babcock and wife.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Brown, John McRoberts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets......4:49 | Moon rises.8:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:07 | Gov. Island.10:56 | Hell Gate.12:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Tyrian, (Br.,) Laurson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks St. Cloud, Briley, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Krestatninger, (Norw.,) Lydeker, Penarth Roads, Tetens & Bockmann; Soga, (Norw.,) Terguson, Bristol, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Brunnow, (Ger.) Ragor, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Shawmut, Gardner, Cadiz, Spain, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Maud, (Br.,) McIsaac, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Teneriffe, Tracy, Marseilles, J. Henry.

Schrs. M. R. W., (Br.,) Walsh, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Northern Home, (Br.,) Burden, Humacoa, Peniston & Co.; Maud, Robinson, Valencia, for orders, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Omah, Wooster, Ponce, M. Hunt & Co.; Charles F. Mayor, Thomson, Aux Cayes, I. R. Staples & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Dec. 19 and Larne 21st, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Lat. 41, lon. 66, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Washington, (Ger.,) Arnold, Stettin Dec. 2 and Antwerp 11th, via St. John's, N.F., 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Dec. 20, and Moville 21st, with mdse. and 8 cabin and 20 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Herman, Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Blue Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Spicer, Malaga 39 ds., with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Dec. 11, lat. 34, lon. 18, boarded the wreck of the French brig Union, loaded with cotton and hides, and found three feet water in the hold; had one boat on deck, anchors and chains gone, all the sails on foremast blown away, mainsail and maintopsail set; appeared to have been boarded before, and was but a short time in that situation; took from her a small boat; Dec. 11, lat. 33, lon. 30, spoke bark Galileo, from Sicily, for London, 110 ds. out.

Bark Doris Gerdes, (Ger.,) Meyer, Antwerp 78 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Kismet, (Aust.,) Casulich, Constantinople 108 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Benefactor, Haydorn, Shanghai, Sept. 7, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Jan. 2, lat. 34 16, lon. 73 53, spoke bark Rosetta McNiel, from Savannah to Falmouth, 4 ds. out.

Brig Egeratela, (of Liverpool,) Means, Malaga 70 ds., and 60 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig John Henry, (of Barrour,) Williams, Geneva 36 ds., with marble and rags to J. B. Phillips & Sons—vessel to Peck & Drake.

Schr. Glenwood, (of Gloucester,) Bartlett, Campo Bello 8 ds., with 270,000 frozen herrings to Rowe & Jordan.

Schr. Early Bird, Reed, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Mowe, Coles & Benson—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Benjamin Gartside, Stanford, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Friley, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Dexter Clark, Curtis, Jacksonville 16 ds., with lumber to Russel & Clark—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Carrie W. Clark, (of Provincetown,) Cross, Aux Cayes 12 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Pensacola 16 ds., with lumber to R. M. Bush—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Son—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Heriman.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Cranmer, Providence.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Keene, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. A. Brown, Chase, Providence.

Schr. M. E. Taber, Aldrich, Providence.

Schr. W. A. Bowen, Golden, Providence.

Schr. Charles Eldridge, Rich, Grand Manan, with fish to order.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmar, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mariner, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. L. Holway, Higgins, Fall River.

Schr. J. R. Polk, Davis, Northport.

Schr. R. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Florence Dean, Phillips, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Native, De Hart, East Greenwich.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oseco, (Br.,) Martin, Fall River.

Schr. E. J. Smith, Baldwin, Somerset.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Bristol.

[illegible]

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, for Richmond; ship [illegible], for Liverpool; barks E. W. Brest, for Cadiz; [illegible], for Queenstown; [illegible], for Antwerp; schrs. South Shore, for Kingston, Jam.; Acara, for Jacksonville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Returned—Bark Jenny, (Ger.,) Hartmann, hence Dec. 21, for Bremen. Dec. 24, 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, encountered a violent gale from E. to N., blowing furiously until 26th, attended with very high seas, which boarded the vessel in all directions, washing everything movable from the deck, staving bulwarks and straining the vessel so as to cause her to leak; was compelled to throw overboard a part of her cargo to lighten her. Dec. 27, bore away before the wind, not deeming it prudent to proceed in her leaky condition; afterward had four days' heavy storm from S. W. and N. W.; since 31st ult. had calms, light winds, and much fog.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—Arr. bark Anne Oneta from Spezzia.

Cld. bark Elizabeth Childs, for Queenstown or Falmouth.

Sld. brig S. V. Nichols, for Matanzas; schr. Matilda Brooks, for Sagua la Grande; bark Lesseps, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Mercedita, from Charleston; Roman, from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, from New-York; ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta; brigs Edith Mary, from Algoa Bay, C. G. H.; Union, from Surinam; Samuel Lindsey, from do.; A. G. Curtis, from Mobile; schrs. Charles A. Higgins, from Cape Haytian; James Ford, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 5.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; ship Kate Troop, from Savannah.

Off the port—Brig Alice, from Malaga.

Cld. ship S. R. Mead, for Liverpool; bark Eunomia, for a port in Great Britain; brig E. Hall, for Beaufort, S. C.; schr. Traveler, for Jacksonville; steam-ship Fernambuco, for South-west Pass.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—Arr. bark Herzog Ernst, from Rio, for orders.

Sld. brig Romance, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, from New York.

Sld. steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 5.—Sld. steamers Vaderland, for Antwerp; Abbotsford, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.—The weather is too thick for any vessels to come in. Several vessels outward bound are detained on account of the fog.

The ship Henry Sanford, the steam-ship Huntsville, and the bark Queensberry grounded on Sunday in a fog. The two former were gotten off this morning, and the latter will be gotten off to-morrow. No damage was done.

Cld. United States revenue steamer Colfax, for Baltimore; barks Ann Gondry, for Liverpool, and Sea Gem and J. L. Dimmock, for Mobile, and ship Bolivia, for New-Orleans.

Arr. Sunday night, ships Midas, from Buenos Ayres, and Ceylon, from Windsor; bark Granilla, from Gloucester, and steam-ship H. Livingston, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 5—9 A. M.—Arr. steamers Norman, Philadelphia, for Boston; Rattlesnake, Boston, for Philadelphia; Oriental, Boston, for Savannah; schr. Addie F. Cole, Boston, for Deal's Island. Sld. schr. Zulumah. Wind S. W., fresh; weather foggy and rainy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sld. for American ports—O'Thyen, Noah, Genevieve Strickland, and Robena.

Arr. out from American ports on Sunday—Dulcimer, British Viceroy, City of Halifax, Peti Dubrovacki, Countess of Dudley, British Empire, Florence, Lizzie Moses, James Foster, Douglass Castle, B. Gillchrist, G. C. Van Horn, Ella Moore, Oliver Emery, Elida, Undaunted, Golden Rule, Jardine Brothers, and River Lune.

Arr. out from American ports on Monday—Isabella Ridley, Sacramento, Martin Luther, (Norw.,) and Henriette Steinooth.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 5.—The Hamburg American Line steam-ship Pomerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Dec. 25, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 5.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Dec. 27, touched here this morning, and proceeded to Liverpool.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Advertising is founded upon the fundamental truth that he who desires to have the best success must have the widest acquaintance and be the best known.

The merchant who opens a store on a principal thoroughfare and puts up an attractive sign, does so to attract the attention of the public; but when he transfers the sign to the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper he places so many signs before the eye of the public, with this great difference, that only the passers-by see the one on the store, while the sign placed in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper goes after the public, seeks it out, hunts it down to its private walks and ways, and compels it to be observant in spite of itself.

In making the sign for the store care is taken to make it attractive, and to this end the best skill is employed. The same care should be taken in preparing the sign-board for the newspaper—to see that it is prominent, that it is well printed, and that it expresses clearly, fully, and definitely some business idea, and that it is made fresh from time to time, and that it gives the best value for the outlay. Many years' experience and constant practice ought to be worth something in such matters.

A good advertisement insures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis, and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.

Business announcements of every description prepared and inserted in all leading publications promptly and systematically, and at the same rates charged at office of publication—thus saving time, trouble, delay, and correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

For further facts and information address

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Holidays.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

Rattan Goods.

New and Elegant Designs.

Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.

Comprising a most complete variety for

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Manufactured by the

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Also for sale by all first-class dealers in Furniture and House Furnishing Goods throughout the country.